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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Matter, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance will papers or mail be delayed.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1871. NO. 249.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cundurango Not a Humbug.

Letter from Vice President Colfax on the Subject—The Woman Suffrage Test Cases—"Straw Bids" for Mail Contracts in the Southwest, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1871.

The Cundurango Humbug.

The following extract from a letter of Vice President Colfax to a friend in Baltimore, concerning the new cancer cure, has been furnished for publication: "I am glad to be able to tell you that mother is ready on the high road apparently to a perfect cure, although she has only taken about quarter doses of cundarango, in consequence of its scarcity. When we left Washington in April, her case was absolutely hopeless, the cancer growing fearfully and angrily. Now the tumor is three-fourths gone, and apparently diminishing; the pain is almost gone, and every symptom favorable. Since the first fortnight she has had only quarter doses, and now but one. She is more like herself than she has been for years. How it cures or affects the cancer I cannot imagine. I know how incredulous many doctors are about it, and I would be too if I had not seen its results. It seems to depurate from the blood whatever it is that causes cancer, and I don't know what that is any more than I know why Peruvian bark cures ague. You can tell your friends, however, where they obtain it they will notice on the fourth day an improvement, and by the ninth day they will see themselves that the cancer is going away; that is if it acts with them as with cases I have seen. We are hoping for the arrival, and glad that Dr. Bliss sent his partner to that distant region for it. I have most piteous appeals for it from friends, offering hundreds for it if it will cure, and most cruel and terrible disease, but I have not an iota, and guess all in the United States is now used up.

Female Suffrage Test Cases.

To-day the test cases which the women suffragists made at the last city election were certified to the general term of the Supreme Court of the District. The points to be for damages against the Board of Registration for refusing to enter the names as legally qualified voters on the lists, and the second for mandamus against the Superintendents of Election for refusing their votes.

Assistant District Attorneys.

Under the recent decree of the Attorney General to appoint Assistant District Attorneys to help enforce the Ku-Klux act, he has to-day appointed ex-Governor Louis E. Parsons, of Alabama, to do that work in his own State.

"Straw Bids."

The Postmaster General finds himself in considerable trouble by the discovery of the facts in regard to the contracts in the Southwest have been obtained by what is known as "straw bids." Parties to these transactions have straw bids presented at their bureau, and before the award of contract, these are withdrawn with the expectation that the department will fall back on their own high bids. The Postmaster General will interfere to rectify the matter.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE NEW TREATY.

According to the terms of the treaty of Washington the printed cases of both our Government and England in the Alabama claims must be each presented to the agent of the other side on or before the 15th of December next. The State Department has been engaged some time in preparing our case, the labor of which, as has heretofore been announced, being performed by Mr. Beaman. No time is indicated when it will be ready. There is nothing but conjecture in regard to the appointment of a member of the tribunal to be named on the part of this Government, though there is a general belief that the announcement will not be delayed many weeks.

LIFE-PRESERVERS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of steamboats and boilers have determined that they will not adopt any of the various life preserving devices suggested or exhibited to them for any given length of time, but will adopt new and better machinery or appliances whenever offered, so that there shall be no monopoly in any of the various machines or articles offered. No decision has been reached upon satty-valves, gauge-gauges nor life-boats, but it has been determined that the only life-preserver that shall be used shall be made of cork, and shall in no case contain less than six pounds of that wood. It has been found that six pounds of cork will sustain any human being above water safely. All steam vessels will be required to carry cork life-preservers hereafter in accordance with the above decision.

TAX ON RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

Commissioner Pleasanton, some time ago, decided that the tax, at the rate of five per cent., should not, under the law, be collected for the last five months of 1870 on dividends of railroads and other companies. The Secretary of the Treasury subsequently reversed that decision, and ordered the Commissioner to assess and collect the tax. In pursuance of those orders the Secretary has at once communicated to the local revenue officers. Numerous communications have been recently received from various railroad companies and bankers, complaining of the severity of the reversion of the tax, and appeals are made to have the collections remitted or suspended. The Commissioner, however, has no discretion in the matter of the Secretary of the Treasury, to assess and collect the tax for the last five months of 1870, and does not think it proper to make any delay in carrying out these instructions. The only exception of the enforcement of these instructions is in the case of the New York Central Railroad. An order has been filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from the Secretary of the Treasury, suspending the collection of this tax against the above road.

STOYSTOWN, PA.

Severe Storm on Sunday—Great Damage to the Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STOYSTOWN, Pa., July 10.—The thermometer yesterday marked ninety degrees. At five o'clock one of the most severe storms known for a long time occurred. The cut grain was scattered about, and in some places carried out of the fields. Trees four feet thick were twisted off and torn down. One man had eight hundred shocks of grain and not one was left standing.

CHICAGO.

An Important Patent Case Decided—The Tanner Patent Car Brake Sustained—Every Road in the Country Infringing—Tad Lincoln Dangerously Ill.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court at this place, has just rendered a decision in the patent case of Thos. Sayles against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the infringement of the Tanner patent on double action car brake. The decision is rendered in favor of the Tanner patent upon all points in controversy. The case has been in the courts for nearly ten years. Nearly all railroads in the United States, including those railroads, and this decision, are infringing upon the patent. The result involves millions of dollars. Samuel B. Comstock, of New York, was counsel for the patent, and Hon. R. R. Curtis, of Boston, for the railroads.

Tad. Lincoln, son of the Ex-President, is seriously ill. His disease is dropsy, and his recovery is regarded as very doubtful. His mother is in constant attendance upon him.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1871.

VERDICT IN THE RAILROAD MURDER CASE.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the accident on the Newark and New York Railroad on the evening of the 4th instant, and resulting in the killing of one conductor and the injuring of several others, Neth, Frank Kerman, Dannal S. White, John Rockfellow and Samuel Taylor, employees of the Newark and New York Railroad, came to their death in consequence of a misplaced switch, was the jury, do say that the misplaced switch was the result of carelessness on the part of the switch tender, William Thompson; and we do also censure the Company of the Newark and New York Railroad for employing or employed in the employment of their road young and inexperienced persons to hold responsible positions. The switch-tender was remanded, but will probably be admitted to bail.

FATALLY INJURED.

Fred. Hennel, a burglar, being discovered this morning in a house in East Ninth street, jumped from a second story window and received fatal injuries.

FOSTER'S APPEAL.

The appeal to the Governor for the commutation of the murderer Foster, has been postponed pending the result of the argument to be had before the general term in October on the exceptions taken by the prisoner's counsel during the progress of the trial.

A CHURCH QUARREL SETTLED.

The trustees of the Reformed Dutch Church, Long Island, and the Committee appointed by the quarterly Conference, have finally come together and agreed upon an amicable solution of the question in dispute. There will be two churches built, all suits will be withdrawn, and all action for deposition of the pastor from the pastorate stopped. It will be remembered that the trouble has been of long standing, and nearly culminated in bloodshed some few months since.

POLITICAL.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 10.—The Democratic Central Committee of Jefferson county adopted the Ohio platform the other day. The Democratic State Committee and Congressional Executive Committee met here to-day, and are in session to-night. Every member but two of all the committees are present in person or by proxy, the majority of each committee being present in person. Their action will be made known to-morrow.

Illness of Col. Thomas A. Scott.

The New York *Mail*, of Saturday, says: Col. Thomas A. Scott, who arrived at the Brevoort House on Thursday, was too ill to attend a meeting down town yesterday of the directors and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, of which he is President, consequently it was held in his room at the hotel, and the Colonel was bolstered up in his bed and presided. He has undertaken huge responsibilities, and has performed herculean labors, and his physical energies, and the physical system has temporarily given way. If Col. Scott did not possess an iron constitution he would have been dead years ago.

In a recent charge to the United States Grand Jury at Oshkosh, Judge Miller took occasion to deplore the abolition of the grand jury system in Wisconsin. After twelve hundred years of experience, he said it was rather late to throw down one of the best safeguards ever created to preserve the liberty of the citizen, and it was, at least, a rash experiment. The ancient landmarks of freedom were not set up without reason, or perpetuated without cause, and their abolition is no evidence of progress.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says: "Last April a St. Louis house purchased a large load of corn in New Orleans for sale, but upon its arrival there the market was so fearfully depressed that the parties owning the corn determined to send it forward to Liverpool. They accordingly shipped on board of a sailing vessel in May, and have since received word of a sudden change, advising them that their corn arrived in excellent condition and was sold at thirty-five shillings per quarter, bottling them a handsome profit. If ordered all other foreign corn to be put forward immediately, this sudden change would have a tendency to strengthen the market, and encourage the early and economical forwarding of the great Missouri valley crops. There was none here in this category."

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dissolution of the French Legitimist Party—Communists Released—The Pope Invited to Take Up His Residence in France—What Thiers Thinks of Italian Unity—The Pope's Reply to the Address of the French Catholics, &c., &c.

The Pope's Reply to French Catholics—Dangerous Associations in London and Elsewhere.

The Pope, in replying to the address presented to him by the French Catholics, 6th the occasion of the jubilee, said: "I recognize with pleasure that France has constantly shown her devotion for me and for this Holy See. She is admirable in her charity, in her good works, in her pious foundations, which belongs to her character.

"She overlooks no misery and her women especially do wonders. Yes, women play a great Christian part in France—a sublime part. Nevertheless, I must tell the truth to France.

"There is in France a more formidable evil than the revolution—more formidable than the Commune with its men let loose from hell, who flung fire over Paris—and that is Catholic liberalism."

The *National Reformer*, the organ of the various associations of secularists, infidels, atheists and socialists in London, says that these associations have now in London twenty different places where they hold weekly meetings, generally on the Sunday, and sometimes in the week for lectures, readings, discussions and music. Thirteen of these associations are known under the various names of "Secular and Religious Society," "Secularists' Friendly Society," "United Secularists," "Propagandist Society," "Hall of Science Lecture and Debating Society," "International Association," "Free Sunday Society," "Glenis Club," "Republican Club," and "Positive School Chapel." There are also wholesale infidel and political Labor League.

We find, moreover, that in the principal towns of England and Scotland there are forty-one associations established for exactly similar objects, who call themselves "Secularists' Friendly Society," "Hall of Science," and sometimes in the week. They have, moreover, Sunday schools, book societies, and occasionally bazaars.

The *Spectateur Ecclesiastique*, the workingmen's and international paper, not only defends the burning of Paris, but praises it as a symbolic act of the highest significance. It says:

"The Paris which the empire had turned into a center of licentiousness, parasitism and prostitution, declined to live like all other French towns—by its labor. And to obtain this end it must destroy everything which made it a capital. The enormous and middle classes were not secure until the walled strongholds of feudalism were burned. Florence and Genoa burned down the wholesale the palaces of the nobles in order to root out the old race and its memories.

Sixteen Thousand Communists Released—An Equal Number Held for Trial.

PARIS, July 10.—*The Official Journal* announces that selections for Councils will be held on the 3d of August.

Courts martial began on the 15th inst. Sixteen thousand Communist prisoners at Versailles have been released. The Government has detained fifteen thousand are still held and will be tried in squads.

The Pope Invited to Take Up His Residence in France—Thiers Thinks Italian Unity Impossible.

PARIS, July 10.—Thiers has written a letter to the Pope inviting him to take up his residence in France. Thiers makes an humble apology to the Holy Father for the inability of France to interfere in behalf of the temporal power in the Roman States, but declares it to be the earnest conviction that Italian unity is impossible.

Dissolution of the Legitimist Party—Reduction of Postage—Arrival of the City of Ragusa.

LONDON, July 10.—The Paris *Figaro* says it is generally believed that the party of Legitimists or supporters of Count De Chambord, both in and outside of the French Assembly, has been dissolved, and that the majority of the members will join the Republicans.

The House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone explained that the delay in the arrival of Mr. Secretary Fish, of the United States Treasury, and the postponement of negotiations for the reduction of postage to and from America. They would soon arrive.

The little ship City of Ragusa, from New York, arrived at La Valetta, July 7.

Deputations of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers are about to leave the capitals of their countries for the purpose of making a personal examination of the line of the St. Gothard Railway.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 10.—Arrived, the steamships City of Baltimore and Wisconsin touched at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 10, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¼@93⅝. Bonds—5's of 1867, 92½. do of 1865, 93@93⅛. do of 67 98⅝@98¾. 10-40s 89@90.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—5's of 1867, 92⅝.

PARIS, July 10.—Rentes 56 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 12d. Sales 12,000 bales.

Flour 25s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s 6d.

Provisions unchanged.

ORANGE vs. FENIAN.

Trouble Threatened To-Morrow.

The Hibernians Organizing Against the Orangemen—The Majority in Favor of Violence—Those Who Counsel Moderation Maltreated—O'Donovan Rossa Assaulted for Favoring Peace and Order—The Orangemen Determined to Parade—They Seek No Quarrel, but Will Repel Attacks—Good Advice to Irish Catholics from Archbishop McCloskey—Troops to be Called Out—The President Appealed to to Prevent the Parade.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The air is thick with rumors of impending trouble between the Orangemen and their brethren of the Emerald Isle, to-morrow. There was an excited meeting of the Irish Confederation in Avenue Twelve yesterday afternoon. Resolutions deprecating any attempt to obstruct or prevent the Orange parade were voted down. The disposition of the majority was in favor of violence. Scenes of violence are reported to have occurred in several places where meetings were held for the purpose of organizing Hibernian regiments. Those who would were caused by the attempt of some to counsel moderation, and one or two were maltreated. At a meeting at Hibernia Hall, O'Donovan Rossa was assaulted and hustled from the speakers' stand while endeavoring to counsel moderation to his brother.

The Orangemen are determined to carry out their programme for the celebration of the anniversary. They expect to be joined in their parade by about one thousand five hundred members of the American Protestant Association, and by about Third—First—they are interested in the case for a large amount. Both Hibernians or partisans of either side, the will was written, and the law making and requiring two witnesses to a will would be a dead letter and a farce if this will can be sustained by the testimony.

Second—The will, on its face, shows that it has been altered and changed since it was signed, if signed at all.

Third—The date of the will, and the alleged signature of James McCabe are written with a different ink from that used in the body of the will, and clearly disprove the facts alleged in regard to its execution.

Mr. McClung, for the executors, submitted the following answer:

First. That the act of Assembly of April 15th, 1869, expressly provides that in such cases as the present, the following teachers were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing term:

Principal—James L. Hamilton.

Grammar Department—Miss Anna R. McCutcheon, Miss E. M. Wakeham.

Primary Department—Miss Mary V. McMullen, Mrs. H. B. Wilson.

Intermediate Department—Mrs. Geneva M. Parker, Miss Laura M. Parker, Miss Annie E. George.

SATURDAY evening, at the intersection of Hazlewood avenue and the Plank road, as a carriage containing the family of Mr. Sweetland was returning from a funeral, a vivid flash of lightning accompanied by a loud peal of thunder, frightened the horses, which turned around suddenly, upsetting the carriage and throwing out the occupants, all of whom escaped with but little injury. The carriage, which, belonged to John Jamison, residing at Salt Works Station, was almost completely demolished, and the occupants were Mrs. Jamison, daughter, son and Mrs. Davis, of Glenwood. It is fortunate the accident was not attended with more serious results.

City Primaries.

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[Ordinarily there would be no objection to the holding of the primary elections at whatever time the people may determine, whether before or after the election of the State ticket; but at the present time it is suggested that the interests of the party would be best subserved by postponing the primaries until after the October election. It is believed that there is no conclusive reason why this should not be done, as it will still leave two months between the nominations and the elections—giving ample time to canvass the merits of the candidates. The whole subject is properly in the hands of the City Committee, and their duty will be suggested by the interrogatory: "What do the interests of the party demand?"]

Penn Avenue.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Many owners of property abutting upon the almost impassible Penn avenue are anxious to know when the paving of that portion east of St. Mary's avenue will be completed. It is still better, when it is to be completed to the city line. The distance to be paved is three and a half miles, and the three-fourths of a mile already paved having taken six weeks, the rules of proportion give seventy-three as the time required, after our pavement is commenced. As a considerable section has been ready for pavement for more than a year, and the contract not yet let or begun, we are desirous of a little information on the subject.

"Commissioners" know as little as we do on the subject. Cannot Messrs. Barton & Keeny favor us with another card? While upon this subject, we cannot our Commissioners require their contractor to finish up his work as he goes along, and not leave the streets in the state they are ploughed up and almost impassible for vehicles, while he works at another place, to which he has transferred his plant. They have the authority, and should have it so stated in their contract, and having, should exercise it.

P. A.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HORSE—A FIRST-RATE riding Horse, spirited and well broke; one that is safe for a lady to drive. Address, giving full description, price, &c., Lock Box 388, City Postoffice.

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT — BY A young Man who has had experience as Clerk, Collector and Solicitor. Can furnish good reference. Address M. F. D., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A PRACTICAL Clerk keeper desires a situation. Please address M., Commercial office.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men waiting-boys, Coachmen, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—RAGS—50 TONS OF RAGS at HAUSE, HARRISON & CO.'S, 358 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, WITH Board, a handsomely furnished front Room. Apply at 154 Second avenue.

BOARDING—SUMMER BOARDING. A few young men or Ladies can be taken in the Seminary at Beaver. Address Rev. R. T. TAYLOR. tf

BOARDING—WANTED, BY A BUSINESS Man for the heated term, a furnished Room in the East End, or Penn avenue, convenient to an hour's ride from the city, where the air is pure and thick shade can be had. Unexceptionable reference required. Address Lock Box 3306, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS. Well furnished Rooms and good Boarding, at No. 33 Anderson street, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—LOCATED on Center avenue, doing a flourishing business. For particulars inquire of E. ROSENMYER, 219 Center avenue.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED Cash Business, paying $100 per cent. profit, for sale at a bargain. Apply at once. Business, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD, WELL ESTABLISHED Cash Business, paying 100 per cent. profit; terms apply to THOS. F. STEWART, Dealer in Real Estate, &c., 48 Fifth avenue.

FLOUR AND CHOICE GROCERIES.—Although but a few years in business in this city, Messrs. T. C. Jenkins & Bro. have established an immense trade throughout the country. This has not been accomplished by speculations of the "wild-cat" order, but by the individual energy and strict attention to business of the members of the firm. They carry a very heavy stock of the best sours, the names of their various brands being familiar in every household. In addition to this, there is a department for groceries, making a specialty of teas and coffees. They are liberal dealers, and the best goods can always be obtained from them at the lowest market rates. They invite a call, confident of being able to please all who may visit them.

CANONSBURG CLASSICAL ACADEMY AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.—The first session of this Institution, under charge of Revs. William Ewing and W. P. Brown will commence on the 29th of September. In the classical department every facility will be furnished for a thorough preparation for the collegiate education. The normal department students can fit themselves for teaching or business pursuits. Further information can be obtained by addressing either of the gentlemen named above at Canonsburg.

IS IT MUSIC YOU WANT?—The three following pieces of really excellent music by the celebrated blind pianist and composer, Wm. J. Smith, will be sent, postpaid, to any address upon the receipt of 99 cents: Mountain House Polka, Parlor Waltz, Magic Mazurka. Address J. M. Hoffman, Opera House Music Store, 60 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THEORY and practice combined at the Iron City College, Penn and Sixth streets.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Wm. Blair, a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was shot and instantly killed at Leland, Illinois, on Saturday evening. On the 4th inst., Blair was in Aurora, where he got into a fight and nearly killed a young man by striking him on the head with a stone. A short time since Blair sent for his brother, Laban Blair, in Ohio, to come on and help him to "clean out" his brother-in-law named Shepherd. They went to Shepard's house on Saturday evening, and commenced the cleaning out process, when Shepherd seized a musket and shot Blair through the heart. Blair, after falling, raised himself on his elbow, drew a revolver and discharged four shots at Shepherd, one of which entered his leg. Blair then fell back and expired.

The Blairs have been the worst young men in this section of the country. They belonged to a gang of horse thieves. William stabbed a man with a butcher-knife in a meat market at Somonauk three years ago, when only sixteen years old. He escaped the penitentiary on account of his age. He has since committed every crime in the calendar. Laban, the elder, has served a term in the penitentiary for horse stealing. He was arrested for stealing a watch in Aurora, but escaped and committed to jail, where he dug through the wall. Three months afterwards he was arrested at Sycamore after each had exchanged pistol shots. Laban again escaped justice by some technical informality in the trial. He went back to Leland the same night and broke open a trunk belonging to a wedding party in the depot, and robbed it of one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of clothing and a wedding dress. After his brother was shot he declared that he should shoot Shepard on sight. Shepard is a man of respectability.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—The Memphis *Appeal* has a special from Corinth, which says: A tobacco dealer from Louisville, named Shipley, was robbed of $500 at the supper table on Friday night whilst conversing with a Deputy of the United States Marshal named Messler. The latter took up a lamp for the purpose of looking at the watch, but purposely or by accident broke it. The burning oil fell on Shipley's lap burning him so badly that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. In the confusion which followed the purse was forgotten. It is generally believed the lamp was broken to conceal the crime.

An *Avalanche's* special from Bolivar, Tenn., says: On Saturday, near Toombs Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, John Russah, a negro, fired two shots at Isaac Parker, a white man, but missed. Edward Bogg, interfered and received a ball in the body, mortally wounding him. Another negro coming up at the time, shot Russah through the head, killing him instantly. Russah then fled, but was captured and is now in jail.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Topeka, Kansas, *State Record*, of the 6th, gives the following particulars of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mayhew. Mayhew had been agitated over threats that had been sent her husband by a band of Ku-Klux, and was in consternation. A letter had been sent to Mr. Murdock, containing the picture of a man with a rope around his neck. The sight of the picture seemed to unsettle her mind. She immediately secured a razor and hid it in her bosom. Later in the day, her husband and husband which of their two children he liked best, and if he would not come to heaven with her. He expressed a preference for. She cut the head of the child nearly off, and it died instantly. Mrs. Mayhew then cut her own throat, but unfortunately she only severed the windpipe and did not touch the jugular vein. The wound was immediately closed and she is improving fast. From the time of the reception of the picture with the rope around the neck she was insane. Mr. Mayhew was away every stranger that came into town, fearing they had come to hang her husband. On the day of the tragedy she saw Hon. Sidney Clark and two other gentlemen ride into town, and thought she saw a rope in the hands of one of them. She ran after, overtook, but it appears did not get. His disappearance from the community was not discovered until Saturday. The bodies of the bereaved were laid out at the home of the other.

H. G. HUTCHINSON made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Benjamin Rankins, Frank Host and John Hichwein with forcible entry. It appears that the prosecutor keeps a boarding-house in Flood's Row, Grant street, and that he had a quarrel with his wife yesterday morning. High words passed, and the accused, who are boarders at the house, were called upon by Mrs. Hutchinson to prevent the prosecutor from coming into the house. Warrants were issued.

Two mules attached to a wagon ran away on Wood street yesterday morning, and at the Sixth avenue crossing one of the animals collided with a heavy wagon and fell to the ground. The other did not run any farther.

At a meeting of the Minersville School Board, held last evening, the following teachers were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing term:

Principal—James L. Hamilton.

Grammar Department—Miss Anna R. McCutcheon, Miss E. M. Wakeham.

Primary Department—Miss Mary V. McMullen, Mrs. H. B. Wilson.

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Penn Avenue.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Many owners of property abutting upon the almost impassible Penn avenue are anxious to know when the paving of that portion east of St. Mary's avenue will be completed. It is still better, when it is to be completed to the city line. The distance to be paved is three and a half miles, and the three-fourths of a mile already paved having taken six weeks, the rules of proportion give seventy-three as the time required, after our pavement is commenced. As a considerable section has been ready for pavement for more than a year, and the contract not yet let or begun, we are desirous of a little information on the subject.

"Commissioners" know as little as we do on the subject. Cannot Messrs. Barton & Keeny favor us with another card? While upon this subject, we cannot our Commissioners require their contractor to finish up his work as he goes along, and not leave the streets in the state they are ploughed up and almost impassible for vehicles, while he works at another place, to which he has transferred his plant. They have the authority, and should have it so stated in their contract, and having, should exercise it.

P. A.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HORSE—A FIRST-RATE riding Horse, spirited and well broke; one that is safe for a lady to drive. Address, giving full description, price, &c., Lock Box 388, City Postoffice.

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT — BY A young Man who has had experience as Clerk, Collector and Solicitor. Can furnish good reference. Address M. F. D., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A PRACTICAL Clerk keeper desires a situation. Please address M., Commercial office.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men waiting-boys, Coachmen, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—RAGS—50 TONS OF RAGS at HAUSE, HARRISON & CO.'S, 358 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, WITH Board, a handsomely furnished front Room. Apply at 154 Second avenue.

BOARDING—SUMMER BOARDING. A few young men or Ladies can be taken in the Seminary at Beaver. Address Rev. R. T. TAYLOR. tf

BOARDING—WANTED, BY A BUSINESS Man for the heated term, a furnished Room in the East End, or Penn avenue, convenient to an hour's ride from the city, where the air is pure and thick shade can be had. Unexceptionable reference required. Address Lock Box 3306, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS. Well furnished Rooms and good Boarding, at No. 33 Anderson street, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—LOCATED on Center avenue, doing a flourishing business. For particulars inquire of E. ROSENMYER, 219 Center avenue.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED Cash Business, paying $100 per cent. profit, for sale at a bargain. Apply at once. Business, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD, WELL ESTABLISHED Cash Business, paying 100 per cent. profit; terms apply to THOS. F. STEWART, Dealer in Real Estate, &c., 48 Fifth avenue.

FLOUR AND CHOICE GROCERIES.—Although but a few years in business in this city, Messrs. T. C. Jenkins & Bro. have established an immense trade throughout the country. This has not been accomplished by speculations of the "wild-cat" order, but by the individual energy and strict attention to business of the members of the firm. They carry a very heavy stock of the best sours, the names of their various brands being familiar in every household. In addition to this, there is a department for groceries, making a specialty of teas and coffees. They are liberal dealers, and the best goods can always be obtained from them at the lowest market rates. They invite a call, confident of being able to please all who may visit them.

CANONSBURG CLASSICAL ACADEMY AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.—The first session of this Institution, under charge of Revs. William Ewing and W. P. Brown will commence on the 29th of September. In the classical department every facility will be furnished for a thorough preparation for the collegiate education. The normal department students can fit themselves for teaching or business pursuits. Further information can be obtained by addressing either of the gentlemen named above at Canonsburg.

IS IT MUSIC YOU WANT?—The three following pieces of really excellent music by the celebrated blind pianist and composer, Wm. J. Smith, will be sent, postpaid, to any address upon the receipt of 99 cents: Mountain House Polka, Parlor Waltz, Magic Mazurka. Address J. M. Hoffman, Opera House Music Store, 60 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THEORY and practice combined at the Iron City College, Penn and Sixth streets.

PENNS VALLEY.

A Trip to the Mountains—Bellefonte, Center Hall, Spring Mills, Millheim and Aaronsburg—The Crops—Prospect of a Railroad.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

AARONSBURG, July 4, 1871.

It is scarcely necessary to say that readers that the ride over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and any of its branches, which is always pleasant, is especially so at this season of the year, when the mountains present their loveliest appearance. Yet, when one experienced with the journalistic profession seeks recreation from the turmoil and wearisomeness of the Smoky City, and chooses a trip over this delightful route, his first impulse is to note whatever he may observe of consequence, and it seems there is always something need to be preached by a tour to and through the Allegheny Mountains.

THE RIDE TO ALTOONA.

Thus thought your correspondent, when, seating himself in the Pacific express train, a morning or two since, we whirled along the rails and in a few hours landed in Altoona, at the eastern slope of the Allegheny Mountains, a most delightful, thrifty and rapidly increasing railroad center, where a refreshing breakfast was served us passengers. The gray dawn of morn began to dispel the darkness before the train reached Johnstown, and the large iron mill of Wood, Morrell & Co., with its burning furnaces and huge smoke stacks, from which was escaping a lurid dense, rendered the passage a sight that is only witnessed on a more extensive scale in Pittsburgh.

Cresson, the popular summer resort, was passed before those sporting the season there were astir, and the long tunnel reached ere it was clear day light. Passing through this, the train began the descent of the mountains, and in a short time reached Kittanning Point, which affords to the tourist the grandest and most picturesque scenery; and as a general rule, all the passengers rushed to the right side of the cars for the purpose of getting a glimpse of the beauties surrounding the locality. Many of the cars being under the control of the air brakes, reminded the more timid and most prudent of the old terrible disease, but I have not an iota, and guess all in the United States is now used up.

Female Suffrage Test Cases.

To-day the test cases which the women suffragists made at the last city election were certified to the general term of the Supreme Court of the District. The points to be for damages against the Board of Registration for refusing to enter the names as legally qualified voters on the lists, and the second for mandamus against the Superintendents of Election for refusing their votes.

Assistant District Attorneys.

Under the recent decree of the Attorney General to appoint Assistant District Attorneys to help enforce the Ku-Klux act, he has to-day appointed ex-Governor Louis E. Parsons, of Alabama, to do that work in his own State.

"Straw Bids."

The Postmaster General finds himself in considerable trouble by the discovery of the facts in regard to the contracts in the Southwest have been obtained by what is known as "straw bids." Parties to these transactions have straw bids presented at their bureau, and before the award of contract, these are withdrawn with the expectation that the department will fall back on their own high bids. The Postmaster General will interfere to rectify the matter.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE NEW TREATY.

According to the terms of the treaty of Washington the printed cases of both our Government and England in the Alabama claims must be each presented to the agent of the other side on or before the 15th of December next. The State Department has been engaged some time in preparing our case, the labor of which, as has heretofore been announced, being performed by Mr. Beaman. No time is indicated when it will be ready. There is nothing but conjecture in regard to the appointment of a member of the tribunal to be named on the part of this Government, though there is a general belief that the announcement will not be delayed many weeks.

LIFE-PRESERVERS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of steamboats and boilers have determined that they will not adopt any of the various life preserving devices suggested or exhibited to them for any given length of time, but will adopt new and better machinery or appliances whenever offered, so that there shall be no monopoly in any of the various machines or articles offered. No decision has been reached upon satty-valves, gauge-gauges nor life-boats, but it has been determined that the only life-preserver that shall be used shall be made of cork, and shall in no case contain less than six pounds of that wood. It has been found that six pounds of cork will sustain any human being above water safely. All steam vessels will be required to carry cork life-preservers hereafter in accordance with the above decision.

TAX ON RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

Commissioner Pleasanton, some time ago, decided that the tax, at the rate of five per cent., should not, under the law, be collected for the last five months of 1870 on dividends of railroads and other companies. The Secretary of the Treasury subsequently reversed that decision, and ordered the Commissioner to assess and collect the tax. In pursuance of those orders the Secretary has at once communicated to the local revenue officers. Numerous communications have been recently received from various railroad companies and bankers, complaining of the severity of the reversion of the tax, and appeals are made to have the collections remitted or suspended. The Commissioner, however, has no discretion in the matter of the Secretary of the Treasury, to assess and collect the tax for the last five months of 1870, and does not think it proper to make any delay in carrying out these instructions. The only exception of the enforcement of these instructions is in the case of the New York Central Railroad. An order has been filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from the Secretary of the Treasury, suspending the collection of this tax against the above road.

STOYSTOWN, PA.

Severe Storm on Sunday—Great Damage to the Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STOYSTOWN, Pa., July 10.—The thermometer yesterday marked ninety degrees. At five o'clock one of the most severe

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLER, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. R. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE City Councils, at their meeting yesterday, adopted the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, appointed more than a year ago to select a site for a new water works. The Examiners unanimously recommended "the Allegheny river plan," and the works will therefore be located at Negley's run. That portion of the plan which contemplated bringing the water through a six-feet conduit from near Nine Mile island was left for future consideration. The Councils also resolved to appoint, at a subsequent meeting, a Water Commission to consist of five members, (the Chairman of the Water Committee and the Superintendent of the Water Works to be members thereof) with authority to purchase lands and complete the works according to the plan adopted. A competent engineer is to be chosen by the Water Committee, to superintend the erection of the works, and one of the commissioners is to devote all his time to the work and be paid for his services. The other members are to serve without compensation.

THE Republican conferees of the Twenty-fourth Senate District met in this city yesterday and unanimously nominated General HARRY WHITE, of Indiana county. The unanimous decision of the Republicans of the district to continue General WHITE a third term in the Senate is the highest compliment that can be paid to a representative, and is at the same time gratifying adherence to the wise policy of retaining in the public service an intelligent and tried public servant. Of General WHITE's election there should be no sort of doubt. His district, on a fair poll, is Republican by several hundred, but work is needed to insure this; and we conclude that the Republicans are prepared for it. This will settle the question from the start. Indiana, General WHITE's own county, is capable of doing great things, and it is to be hoped that while the Republicans in Westmoreland, the Democratic stronghold, hold their opponents down to the proper level this year, our Indiana friends will resolve on the largest figure, and make it good, too, on election day.

JAS. A. LOGAN was yesterday nominated by the Republicans of the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong. Appointed by Governor GEARY to the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge BUFFINGTON, last spring, he has been on the bench several months; and it is the testimony of the bar and public in general that he has acquitted himself with credit and given great satisfaction as well as decided promise. The Democratic candidate is SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana county. Although this is not a political office, there is no reason why the Republicans of the district should not adhere faithfully to their candidate as the better of the two, which we believe him to be. His election is entirely certain with the Republican vote fairly out. Last fall Armstrong relapsed somewhat, but we hope to see her take her proper place in the list of reliable Republican counties. There is just the margin in the district to render the contest interesting, and with proper effort, a swinging Republican majority certain. What say our friends there—will you give it?

THE statement recently made that the School Commissioners of Charleston, S. C., have lately closed the public schools, by reason of lack of funds with which to pay the teachers, may be taken as a pretty fair index of the manner in which the grave matter of public instruction is managed in that unhappy State. Not only is the city of Charleston largely in arrearages with its teachers, but the same condition of affairs is true of almost the entire State. There has from the first been very gross inefficiency and mismanagement on the part of the State Superintendent of Instruction, through whom the respective County Commissioners must receive the funds with which to pay the teachers. The Superintendent, who is a New England carpet-bagger, has a much keener appetite for a lucrative political job than for the legitimate duties of his office. We speak by the card when we say that there are, or were, a number of faithful and competent teachers in that State who have not received a cent from the State Treasury during the past two years, unless they have been paid very lately, although they have continued to teach without intermission. The fact is that with a very few honorable exceptions the members of the State Government really care no more for the negro or for his education than for the white people whom they have so shamefully plundered.

THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., who perhaps better than any other man represents the views of the average liberal Englishman, has lately expressed his opinion that Queen VICTORIA will be the last of the British sovereigns. He believes that while no one desires to break down the throne while she continues to occupy it, the sentiment of the country promises before her death, should she live to an ordinary old age, to become so overwhelmingly Republican as to make any royal succession a matter of impossibility. This is very probable, especially if she should attain the age of her ancestors. She comes of a family remarkable for its longevity. Her grandfather, GEORGE the Third, lived to the age of eighty two years, during sixty of which he reigned as King, the longest reign in English history. Queen VICTORIA has worn the crown for a period of thirty-four years, although she is only fifty-two years old. Should her age and reign equal those of her grandfather, she will still be Queen at the beginning of the next century. It is probable that in other countries than England monarchies will by that time have become effete institutions; while should she die even within a few years, it is pretty certain that the temper of the English people will not permit the graceless heir apparent to ascend the throne. They have read history and remember the precedent of CHARLES the First.

ABOUT this time look out for another assault on the President. BOWEN has received his pardon and walked out of prison a free man. We have all along refrained from any expression of opinion as to the moral guilt or innocence of the person who has of late figured so largely in the popular mind. Of the unhappy nature of many of his antecedents there can be no manner of doubt; neither, we think, can there be any of the fact that he has made a strong and manly effort to lift himself from his former low levels to better heights of character and existence. But that which is chiefly worthy of remark is that, whether morally innocent or guilty, the charge of bigamy was instituted against him at the instigation of his political enemies, and not upon the spontaneous motion of his first wife. The history of the matter is part and parcel of the disgraceful history of politics in South Carolina. During the Senatorial contest in that State, BOWEN threw his influence on the side of Senator SAWYER, one of the present incumbents, from New England, and against a certain prominent native of South Carolina, who has achieved considerable distinction as a writer on Masonry. Still more subsequently BOWEN was among the signers of a petition praying for the removal of that gentleman from a responsible and lucrative Federal office which he then held. The grounds on which the petition was based seemed perfectly valid; at least the removal was duly made. At this point the persecution against BOWEN commenced. He had formerly been on intimate terms of friendship with the person in question, to whom his antecedents were of course familiar. This person, who had two near relatives, each an office holder, one of them the shrewdest and most adroit politician in the State, appears to have been terribly incensed at what he considered the ingratitude of BOWEN, and to have enlisted the co-operation of his relatives in a retaliatory movement against the offender. At all events, from that date until the period of BOWEN's conviction, no stone was left unturned in the effort to destroy him politically, socially and morally. The crusade against him assumed the form of a vendetta in everything except blood. He was tracked, dogged, watched, obstructed at every step he took, and when his marriage with Mrs. PETTIGREW KING occurred, it was seized upon as a direct interposition of Providence. Left to herself, the prosecutrix would doubtless have left him undisturbed. But under the guise of redressing her own wrongs, she was made the unconscious agent of their political and personal revenge. We have very little sympathy with BOWEN, except in so far as he has struggled to amend his life, but we utterly detest the cowardly means which were employed to harrass and punish him.

THOUGH Mr. WASHBURNE may not be a great master of diplomacy, he seems to have been the right man to represent the United States at Paris during the war and during the late troubles. It may be that he was fortunate in the opportunity afforded by the circumstances in which he was placed. For the Prussians, having learned all the difficulties of his position, now admit that Mr. WASHBURNE did all that it was possible for him or any one to do for the protection of the Germans in Paris. The English in the city before and during the siege, are loud in contrasting the courage and firmness of the United States Minister with the weakness and timidity of their own representative; while American residents of the beleaguered city feel themselves under countless obligations to him. It was lately reported that the French Government at Versailles, or some members of it, were much dissatisfied with Mr. WASHBURNE's bearing towards the Commune, even charging him with a betrayal of sympathy with its resistance and objects. The subject was lately mentioned in a letter from Paris to the Augsburg *Gazette*. According to this German writer, M. JULES FAVRE has lately appeared to poor advantage in his character of Minister of Foreign Affairs, showing a want of tact and training for the position simply discreditable, or even ridiculous. As evidence of this charge, FAVRE's recent circular to foreign powers regarding the surrender of fugitive Communists, is referred to, and also his reproaching Mr. WASHBURNE for having addressed PASCHAL GROUSSET, the Communist Secretary of Foreign Affairs, not as "my dear friend," (as has been reported,) but as "Citizen Delegate," or representative, and for having closed his letter to GROUSSET with the established formula—"Accept, Citizen Deputy, the assurances of my high consideration." This was WASHBURNE's offense in the eyes of FAVRE, it seems, who took him to task for it. The German says that, in the scene which ensued, such a scene as is rarely witnessed among diplomatists, the American had greatly the advantage of the Frenchman. FAVRE referred to the Communists as a "handful of factionists not entitled to any recognition from the representative of a great power." "What!" replied WASHBURNE, "ought I, out of respect for etiquette, to have left my countrymen in the lurch as you left yours on the 18th of March?" To this FAVRE responded that the United States had not recognized the Commune. Upon this, says the German, WASHBURNE lost his composure and spoke so loud that he was heard in the ante-chamber, saying: "Not recognized? Let me say to you, M. JULES FAVRE! that the Commune simply made known to the diplomatic corps their accession to power, but did not ask for our recognition, while another government with whose history you are well acquainted, begged for the recognition of foreign cabinets!" Since this scene, we are told that M. FAVRE has been very sweet and gentle with the foreign ministers, readily enough granting the pardon of countrymen, for whom they intercede, in case the person for whom the favor is asked happens to have any reasonable claim to indulgence. The scene above described seems likely enough to have taken place.

GRAVE apprehensions are entertained of serious disorder in New York to-morrow, on which day the Orangemen, or Protestant Irishmen, parade in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne. The procession of last year was attacked by Catholic Irishmen, four persons being instantly killed, while a number were fatally, and many others severely wounded. Threats have been made that if the proposed celebration is held to-morrow, a general armed assault will be made upon the participants by the various Catholic military organizations, numbering, it is reported, from eight to ten thousand members, who have already signified their readiness for duty. So intense has the feeling of the Catholics become that the Archbishop of the diocese has found it necessary to direct the Catholic clergy of New York to warn their respective congregations not to interfere with the projected procession. This appeal was made on Sunday, in all the Catholic Churches of that city. It is intimated, however, that the Fenian element, which embraces large numbers of the ancient order of Hibernians, is still determined to prevent the procession of its rival. The police authorities have notified the Orangemen that while they will do all they can to preserve order, they cannot guarantee protection. It is supposed, therefore, that the members will parade well armed, a precaution which may have the effect of precipitating the collision so desirable to avoid. While, in our judgment, no good results have ever occurred from celebrations of this character, relating as they do to foreign occurrences and events, the right of this or of any other similar organization to protection in the peaceable and unmolested enjoyment of its principles and observances, so long as these do not conflict with the welfare of society, is beyond question, and should be maintained at all hazards.

We have already referred to the increasing evidences of Chinese enmity against Europeans and Americans, and to the report that the imperial government had at last succumbed to the popular demand for a withdrawal of treaty concessions. The Bishop of Australia corroborates the report that the government has yielded, at least so far as the missionaries are concerned. A number of new regulations have been promulgated; among them that a record of every baptism shall be preserved at the public registration office, that all missions shall be under the supervision of Chinese officials, that no missionary shall receive more than forty-five converts, that missionaries not residing in consular towns shall in all respects be amenable to the local authorities, that all female missionaries shall at once leave the country, that no Chinese women shall hereafter attend Christian worship, that no children except those of foreigners shall be taught in the mission schools, and that in case of riots no compensation shall be exacted from the towns in which they occur. Considering the bitter hostility of the Chinese populace toward all foreigners, more especially toward teachers of the Christian religion, and the fact that even in consular towns the missionaries have been subjected to indignations of the grossest character, it is probable that but very few, even of the most devoted, will care to remain in the interior villages, now that the government, by removing its safeguards, has placed them wholly at the mercy of their implacable enemies. China seems a good place for martyrdom just now.

WILL IT [the COMMERCIAL] attempt to contradict the statement made by a recent Chairman of the State Committee, viz: "That the editor of the COMMERCIAL intimated to him that if Mr. Cameron would only call upon him, "the matter could be arranged, and the opposition of that journal would be withdrawn," and that Mr. Cameron spurned the offer, which was subsequently repeated and again refused?—*The "Organ."*

Unreservedly and emphatically do we deny and pronounce the above a fabrication, with not the first grain of truth in it.

ALLUDING to the Darien exploring expedition, and the necessity of a ship canal across the isthmus, the *World* says: "Every man who loses his life in the morasses or the jungles of Darien is contributing to the prosperity of the continent." If our contemporary really believes this, and has the welfare of the country at all at heart, it ought instantly to pack up its traps and set out on an expedition of its own into the remotest wilderness of that region.

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"Mr. George William Curtis, has a high opinion of the mother whose children he saw playing in the Central Park, and upon each of which was a large and legible placard, upon which was written: 'This child has the whooping cough.'—*Exchange.*

"All sensible persons will agree that Mr. George Wm. Curtis is right in adjudging these mothers worthy of honor, as it would prevent the greatest inconvenience in the world if every mother with a short account of himself suspended around his neck. How much all of us have been annoyed by not *recognizing* people."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Just so. And it would be a good plan to begin with placarding the journals of the new departure order. How would the *Enquirer* like to go about with a bulletin on its breast containing a description of its real sentiments and opinions? By all means let the proposition be adopted. What queer labels the Northern Democratic press would have. It would be vastly diverting, particularly to the negroes.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Two establishments at Natick, Mass., are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of base balls. One has $10,000 capital, employs six men, fifty women and twenty children, and makes 300,000 dozen balls a year, valued at $42,000. It uses six tons rubber waste, 5,000 pounds woolen yarn and 1,600 sides of horse-hides. The other establishment has $2,500 capital, employs one man, ten women and three children, and makes 3,000 dozen balls of the value of $8,250. It uses 1,000 pounds of rubber waste, 1,500 pounds woolen yarn and 400 sides horse-hides. In both shops $21,750 are paid for wages during the year. A company in New York has $10,000 capital invested in making shirts and belts for base-ball players, and 2,000 yards of flannel and 3,000 of web are made up.

In Philadelphia during the six months ending June 30th, there appeared in the newspapers notices of the deaths of no less than 280 persons who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years. Of these 134 were males and 166 females, showing that the females outnumbered the males by 32—about three to two. A further analysis demonstrates that whilst the females living over eighty years outnumbered the males, the females also were the longest lived, there being many more females than males who lived to or beyond the age of ninety years.

The coal supply of Great Britain has within the last few years been the subject of great anxiety among the inhabitants of that country, in consequence of statistics and deductions therefrom, showing that the available sources for getting coal would be worked out in one hundred years. At the time these assertions were made a Board of Commissioners was appointed by the British Government to examine into the matter. These Commissioners are about completing their labors, and it is stated, will report that, assuming a certain annual increase in the rate of consumption, a supply of coal exists in Great Britain and Ireland sufficient to last from eight hundred to one thousand years.

Annie Brown, the notorious snake woman, who has been puzzling the doctors for years, has at last turned out to be a fraud. She has lately been at the Wayne county, N. Y., infirmary, and the physicians, seeing the snake's head protrude from her mouth, seized her by the throat to prevent swallowing, and made her disgorge the reptile, which proved to be nothing more nor less than a piece of black India rubber, that she had been accustomed to slip down her throat and then, with her convulsive movements, raise up and let down again.

The halfpenny postage system, introduced into Great Britain nearly nine months ago, has fully corresponded with the anticipations of the friends of that measure, and there is now been no signs of a serious diminution of the postal revenue, although a loss of $250,000 was caused by the abolition of the newspaper stamp. The first six months' operation of the halfpenny newspaper and postal card system give the following as the issue of labels, cards and wrappers, to-wit: 17,318,680 halfpenny labels, netting a revenue of $866,350, and 33,018,420 wrappers, yielding $344,250. The halfpenny postal cards numbered 58,485,960, and yielded $6,092 29.

An eastern paper gives an account of a team of trained sturgeons which draw a boat on the Lehigh canal. The driver has his seat in the bow and directs their course with a long pole which is as long as thick as one's wrist, with a sharp spike sticking out at right angles from the end, and it is surprising with what alacrity they obey. When they are to be turned to the right or left, a sudden prick on the opposite side of each sturgeon causes the pair to take the desired course. When a greater speed is desired they are pierced near the tail; when they are desired to halt the goad is reached forward, and they are pricked in front of the head.

A singular fact seems to have been developed by the recent terrible accident on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. The timbers of the bridge over the Harpeth river, through which the train broke, upon being examined, showed no outward sign of decay. Though externally sound, the broken timbers were filled with a rotting core. Not one of them but was rotten in the interior, yet they had a sound shell of from one to two inches in thickness on the outside. This is accounted for upon the supposition that the timber (white pine) was cut in spring, when the sap was up, and while the outside dried and seasoned, the inner sap soured and caused the rapid and premature rotten within. The defect was a hidden one and not suspected. A few hours before the accident the bridge had safely passed a loaded freight train with a thirty-five ton locomotive, and was to the officers of the road who took after such things, above suspicion.

The difficulty of choosing which way to go on a summer tour is thus referred to by a Boston journal: One may start from Boston with four weeks, and a hundred and twenty-five dollars at his disposal, and see in full the picturesque beauty of the Adirondacks, or plant himself in the wild mountain scenery of Virginia and drink his fill at some of her innumerable springs. Or, if he can command a couple of months and six hundred dollars, he can thread the continent, look out on the Pacific, and see the wonderful Yosemite. Or, with still less means, he may embark on a European steamer, spend a day in London, give fifty days to Switzerland, and be at home in ninety.

It is said that considerable money is made in Chicago by a certain class of *genius* who steal under the windows of nervous people in these hot nights, when the windows are necessarily left open, and imitate the voices of excited cats, and then sell the boots, shoe jacks and old books thrown at them.

The chinch bug is reported to have been very destructive to the growing crops in Logan, McLean, Tazewell, Dewitt and Marion counties, Illinois. A Logan county man says that he witnessed the bugs crossing the road from a wheat field, which they had destroyed, into a neighboring field of corn, and that for half a mile they were so thick that they completely covered the ground, and nothing could be discovered but a living mass of moving insects. Some of the corn fields, after the bugs have passed over them, look as lifeless and barren as though no corn had ever been planted.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad last spring commenced tree planting on a considerable scale, 11,000 chesnuts and 10,000 European larches having been planted along its line between White Pigeon and Toledo, through the country where the forests have been mostly cleared away and the supply of timber is scantiest. The trees were of one year's growth, and were planted on each side of the track, fifty feet apart, the tree on one side being opposite the middle of the space between two trees on the other. The results of these experiments will be watched with great interest. There is hardly room to doubt that railroad companies, especially in treeless regions, may very easily increase the value of their property by such measures.

Last week a steamer passed Detroit having on board what in low, in eight barges, 3,661,000 feet of lumber, besides 1,300,000 shingles. This is said to be the largest tow of the kind that ever passed that city.

The Mayor of Louisville having refused a one-legged man permission to walk a rope stretched across the street from the house to, was accused of being influenced in his action by the fact that the man had lost his leg in the Union army. The Mayor replied that he declined to give the man the desired permission because a one-legged man, walking a tight-rope at a lofty elevation, ran too much risk and he had no desire to allow a man to break his neck in any such occupation, through his permission. He did not know or care whether or how he lost his leg, but he didn't propose to help him to lose his life. Sensible Mayor.

We find a report going the rounds of the press which for the credit of human nature we trust is not true. It is said that a gentleman, some years since, a daughter had fallen into the wiles of a smooth-tongued villainous libertine, and so had learned the bitter woe of orphanage while yet her parents were living, was recently informed that the poor child had drifted into one of those terrible social slaughter houses with which all our cities abound. Seeking her out, it is stated that he proposed to her to abandon her course of life, which she meekly and gratefully promised at once to do. But when he added that the conditions of his forgiveness were that she should go into an asylum, there to remain during her life, she refused to accede to the terms, but pleaded to be permitted to return to the sanctuary of home. This permission, however, the father declined to give, going back to his residence alone, while the poor outcast girl remained in her hideous den. Such an exhibition of indifference toward suffering child is almost incredible. No matter that it was her duty to have accepted her father's offer, it was his to have manifested parental tenderness and love. Man cannot live by bread alone. Evermore the heart cries out for affection and sympathy. What shall say what great hungers after her lost purity and whiteness moved then in the heart of the desolate child, or what possibilities of worthiness the forgiveness of her father might have opened to her? Thrust back by the hand that should have lifted her —it is the saddest commentary on the hollow pharisaism of the times which nineteen centuries have given.

A GERMAN newspaper gives some curious statistics to show that the Franco-Prussian war resulted in a gain of several thousand able bodied working men to Germany. The calculations are as follows: The total number of Prussians killed in battle was nineteen thousand three hundred, while the wounded and sick were more than thirteen thousand, besides another ten thousand disabled by wounds, or about forty-two thousand in all. As an offset to this number it is stated that the war caused thirty thousand men who would otherwise have emigrated, to remain at home, and that the expulsion of the Germans from France gave another eighty thousand, of whom two thousand were able bodied working men. In addition to this, ten thousand more were summoned home for military service, making in all an aggregate gain of sixty-two thousand to set over against forty-two thousand of loss. It is probable, however, that the tide of emigration thus temporarily interrupted will again speedily set in, and that large numbers of the skilled workmen who were expelled from France will ultimately return to that country. The gain is, therefore, probably less real than it looks on paper.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that while the debt of that city seems to be on the increase, the tax per *capita* is less than it is in other leading cities of the country. In New York the taxation per *capita* is $29 54, in Cincinnati $19, in Chicago $21 65, in Brooklyn $19 62, in Boston $36 16, while in Philadelphia it is only $13 73. In Philadelphia the tax rate is only $1 80. In New York it is $2 37½; in Brooklyn, $3 37½; Albany, $4 87½; Cincinnati, $3 19; and Rochester is put down with the enormous rate of $6 70. From this showing the *Press* thinks it evident that the people of Philadelphia are really less burdened in the average amount of taxation than are the people of the other principal cities. It says, however, that proper management is required to prevent the increase of the city debt, and a radical change in the form of the city government necessary in order to properly guard its interests.

"All sensible persons will agree that Mr. George Wm. Curtis is right in adjudging these mothers worthy of honor, as it would prevent the greatest inconvenience in the world if every mother with a short account of himself suspended around his neck. How much all of us have been annoyed by not *recognizing* people."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Just so. And it would be a good plan to begin with placarding the journals of the new departure order. How would the *Enquirer* like to go about with a bulletin on its breast containing a description of its real sentiments and opinions? By all means let the proposition be adopted. What queer labels the Northern Democratic press would have. It would be vastly diverting, particularly to the negroes.

MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

Scribner's Monthly is steadily advancing under the able and scholarly management of Dr. Holland. Its illustrations have greatly improved, while its contents are choice, and cover a very wide range of magazine literature. The opening paper is a profusely illustrated article by Hon. J. T. Headley, on "Philadelphia," in which, among other notable features of the Quaker City, its noble system of cheap and pleasant dwellings for the poorer classes is dwelt upon at considerable length. This question of small homes for the poor is every day becoming one of greater importance. The author's description is so interesting that we select the following passage:

"Nobody's plan for the poor of London, and the most improved system proposed in New York, while they add much to the comfort of the laboring class and reduce their expenses, fall in the great point—to secure a *home* for them. Huge caravansaries, however commodious, do not do this. There is scarcely a more pitiable sight than one meets of a summer evening in a block of tenement houses in New York, even those considered above the average in appearance and comfort. They are huge piles on the city, and one can scarcely wonder that the inmates are glad to get out of them at every opportunity, and seek the open country or even the drinking saloon. Philadelphia has but few tenement houses. Each household has its own dwelling, which is its home. The houses are small, but complete. There are two rooms on the first floor, besides a kitchen. On the second floor are two bedrooms and a bath room; thus making a snug little home for the young mechanic or frugal laborer. It seems at first that there could be no improvement on this arrangement, but a great one has been adopted. A single block was set apart for the erection of small houses, and as those who would occupy them would find no use carriages, it was proposed that a way for carrying in coal, groceries, etc., should be made in the rear of the buildings, while in front nothing but a flagged sidewalk should be left for the public travel, the whole front being covered with green-sward, making a little park for the occupants of the houses. Houses of the cheap and comfortable sort are for sale to the occupants of reasonable prices, thus tempting them to lay by yearly of their earnings that they may become owners. This is frequently done, and hundreds are constantly becoming householders and independent men—giving them, consequently, a sense of increased importance and responsibility as citizens. These pleasant, quiet homes are rented at from $100 to $400 per annum.

This paper is followed by an interesting account of a "Jaunt in Japan," accompanied by a number of curious and suggestive engravings. But the most important article is Horace Bushnell's paper on "Free Trade and Protection." This is a valuable contribution to the literature of this vexed question. The author reaches the conclusion that the moral significance of free trade will begin to appear when another world is ready for it. "Getting rid of war and the perils that require munitions of war; getting our nationalities duly unfolded by varieties of production and a complete education; all public debts also liquidated and put out of the way; then free trade and the liberties of the sea will undoubtedly do much to morally ennoble the world." But meanwhile he thinks we need protection. From "Back Log Studies" we take the following bit of quaint and heartside musing. One can almost see the fire grow into visible scrubiance as he reads:

"When you think of the old homestead, if you ever do, your thoughts go straight to the old chimney and its burning logs. No wonder that you are ready to move from one fire-placeless house into another, but you have something just as good, you say. Yes, I have heard of it. This age, which imitates everything, even to the virtues of our ancestors, has invented a fireplace, with artificial iron, or composition logs in it, backed and painted, in which gas is burned, so that it has the appearance of a wood fire. This seems to me blasphemy. Do you think a cat would lie down before it? Can you poke it? If you can't poke it, it is a fraud. To poke a wood fire is more solid enjoyment than almost anything else in the world. The crowning human privilege, what is to let his wife poke the fire. I do not know how any virtue whatever is possible over an imitation gas log. What a sense of insecurity the family must have if they indulge in the hypocrisy of gathering about a fire which is the center of untruthfulness, what must the life in the family be? Perhaps the father will be living at the rate of ten thousand a year on a salary of two thousand; perhaps the mother, more beautiful and younger than her beautified daughters, will rouge; perhaps the young ladies will take wax-work. A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life: 'Must be good—for it looks so.' But it is not real." But I am not a cynic, and I hope for the retaining of wood fires, and a return of the beautiful home light from them. If a wood fire is a luxury, it is cheaper than many in which we indulge without thought, and cheaper than the use of a doctor's bill made necessary by the want of ventilation in a doctor house.

There is a curious article entitled "Sampson's Riddle Solved," in which the writer claims to have discovered the solution of the celebrated riddle which has puzzled the world for three thousand years. Mrs. Abbey Sage Richardson contributes a paper on "Chinese Labor," George M. Donald continues his interesting story of "Without Guidance," and there are two or three short tales of a readable and interesting character. The best poem in the number is "Cæsar Rowan," a strong, true, touching and pathetic poem, written in the slave dialect. The various editorial departments are, as usual, notably well conducted.

THE GALAXY.

With the present number this attractive magazine opens its twelfth volume, and we are glad to learn that while the departments now established will be fully maintained, it is proposed to add a number of new and excellent features in the future. It also appears in new type. The number opens, as usual, with Justin McCarthy's novel, "Lady Judith," which begins to draw toward its close. This story possesses considerable dramatic interest. Mr. McCarthy had already won an extensive reputation as a brilliant essayist, and this venture has widely increased the number of his admirers. The novel is shortly to be published in book form, and will probably be widely read. "Republicanism in England," by the same author, is a thoughtful and well written paper, in which the solid hold which Republican principles have obtained on the English mind is forcibly described. In all the cities the working men are Republicans, not Socialists, not seeking personal gain or a redistribution of property from a changed government, but believing that a republic is better, cheaper and safer than a monarchy. The writer attaches great importance to the organization of the workingmen in the struggle which he considers to be inevitable. Mr. Edward Crapsey continues his "Nether Side of New York," this time dealing with the faro establishments. Of these, we learn, there are ninety-two, with a capital of about a million of dollars, varying from two to fifty thousand each. The average yearly winnings of these "hells" is about fifty per cent., exclusive of the capital required to keep up the establishments, so that every year these gamblers absorb about five hundred thousand dollars, while their actual profits are more than a hundred per cent. The writer is unable to suggest any remedy for the evil except better District Attorneys, articles which will hardly come into fashion until Tammany goes out of it. The romantic story of "Overland" is happily and satisfactorily concluded, the denouement being in strict accordance with poetic justice. A portrait of the author forms the frontispiece. "Ought we to visit Her" is continued, and there is a tender and pathetic little story, "The Man I Did Not Marry," which makes the heart ache with pity and sympathy for the many unblessed lives which make constant moan because of an early mistake. "The Dutch at Home," gives a plain but not very attractive picture of the every day life of the Hollanders, whom the author describes as fat, contented, honest, hearty, charitable people, whose land is barren of invention, progress and ideas, giving birth to no new thing, nor making any contributions to science or the advancement of the human race. "Recollections of Rossini" is a graphic and lively description of "Scotia's darling seer," interspersed with bits of its history and legends. The poetical contributions are six in number, quantity taking the place of quality, we fear. The "Scottish Chiefs" is concluded, and "Bric-a-Brac," "Nebulæ" and "Current Literature," are all well edited. The "Club Room" is, however, a failure. One of its articles, contributed as original, we remember to have read in a very stale form, in the London "Drawer" of *Harper's Magazine*, several years ago. The editor of the "Club Room" has a dissertation on an educated pig, which might almost be taken for a portrait of himself. With the exception of this dreary effort, and the mediocre quality of the poetry, this number is an excellent one.

THE ATLANTIC.

The current number of this favorite magazine has an unusually rich and varied table of contents. The leading article in point of merit, although it does not occupy the place of honor, is a delicious prose idyl by W. D. Howells, entitled "Their Wedding Journey," of which we get the first instalment. Mr. Howells is essentially a poet, having insight, imagination, passion, and an all-inclusive sympathy which embraces the world. The present sketch is one of those admirable pictures of hackneyed things which he has such a fine faculty for making new and fresh, by reason of the wonderful freshness with which the genius of the artist invests them. He has that open eye and seeing heart to which nothing is ordinary and common, but whereto all things are suggestive of infinite emotional and feeling. He has learned what Wordsworth so well knew and nobly said:

"From common things that round us lie,
Some random truths we may impart,
The harvest of a quiet eye
That sleeps and broods on its own heart."

Here is a quaint paragraph which Washing Irving, or poor Charlie Lamb, had the latter been an American, might have written. The new husband is talking to his young wife of the world renowned New York Broadway:

"I'll allow its disheartening shabbiness and meanness in many ways; but to stand in front of Grace church on a clear day—a day of late September say—and look down the swarming length of Broadway, at the human current and the numbers, while the Niagara roar swelled and swelled from those human rapids, was always like strong new wine to me. I don't think the world affords such another sight; and for one moment at such times I'd have been willing to be an Irish Conservative, that I might have some right to the pride I felt in the Irish Republic. What a fine thing it must be for each victim of six months of oppression, to reflect that he has cost at least a dozen Americans, and that, with his fellows, he ruins a hundred helpless millionaires."

And here is another, over every line of which there broods

"The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration, and the poet's dream."

So the old marvel was wondered over anew, till it filled the world in which there was room for nothing but the strangeness that they should have loved each other so long and not made it known, that they should ever have uttered it, and that, being uttered, it should have been so much more and better than ever could have been dreamed. The broken engagement was a fable of disaster that only made their present fortune more prosperous. The city ceased about them, and they walked on up the street, the first man and first woman in the garden of the new-made earth. As they were both very conscious people, they recognized in themselves some sense of this, and presently dreaded it away, in the opulence of a time when every moment brought some beautiful dream, and the soul could be prodigal of its bliss. If the real Adam and Eve were not able to do likewise in their day, they were not so fortunate as we are apt to think. To be sure, they had no home, this is joy's crown of joy, this is the supreme gift of the last wisdom of life.

"I think if I had the naming of the animals over again, this morning, I shouldn't call snakes *snakes*; should you, Eve?" laughed Noah in intricate acknowledgement of his happiness.

"O no, Adam; we'd look out all the most graceful epithets in the newspapers, and we wouldn't hurt the feelings of a spider."

Thomas Wentworth Higginson contributes a paper on that wondrous Greek woman, divinely-tongued Sappho, whose morality and genius he defends with knowledge and eloquence. Few American writers, indeed few writers of any country, are better qualified to pronounce a verdict on this subject, and from the evidence which he offers there seems to be hardly any doubt that her character was as pure as her genius was glowing. The following extract is noteworthy, as partially showing the causes of the contorted scandal respecting her:

"Now why is it that, in case of a woman's genius, some cloud of reproach has always mingled with the incense? In part, perhaps, because she was in a degree a phenomenon, and appeared at long intervals in the world's career. More, no doubt, because she stood in a transition period of history, and, in a contest between two social systems, represented an unsuccessful effort to combine the merits of both. In the Homeric period the position of the Greek woman was simple and free. In the iliad and Odyssey she is always treated with respect; unlike the great poems of modern Europe, they do not contain an indelicate line. But with the advancing culture of the Ionian colonies, represented by Athens, there inevitably arose the question, what to do with the women. Should they be admitted to share this culture, or be excluded? Athens, under the influence of Asiatic models, decided to exclude them. Sparta and the Dorian colonies, on the other hand, preferred to exclude the culture. It was only the Æolian colonies, such as Lesbos, that undertook to admit the culture and the women also. Nowhere else in Greece did women occupy what we should call a modern position. The attempt was premature, and the reputation of Lesbos was crushed in the process. Such an innovation was equivalent to setting up the protestant theory of woman's position as against the Roman Catholic or the English against the French."

In a paper entitled "Can a bird reason?" Mr. Brewer contributes a number of striking evidences to the affirmative of the question. The third instalment of "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada" contains a very interesting account of the ascent of Mount Tyndal. Mr. R. H. Dana describes his meeting with John Brown, in 1849, at his home among the Adirondack mountains, while the stern old Hebrew seer and iconoclast was in training for his stormy career in Kansas and his world-shaking march to Harper's Ferry. "Castilian Days," by John Hay, is readable, and Caroline Cheesboro' and Mr. DeForest continue their respective serials. Among the best of the good things in this number is the "Whispering Gallery" of Mr. Fields, who gives us another batch of Dickens's letters—such letters as only "Boz" could write, genial, jovial, tender, witty—the turning inside out to his friend of the very heart of the great master of pathos and humor. Bret Harte contributes a story called "The Poet of Sierra Flat," which, had it been written by an unknown author, would have been consigned to the waste basket without scruple. It is poor, very poor. We think the mistake of Bret in coming East is fast growing apparent. The poetry is not remarkable, although George Eliot furnishes ten pages of it, and Longfellow half as many stanzas. The usual book notices follow, and these are always well written.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

This number, which begins a new volume, has a greater variety of contents than usual. The principal paper is an essay on "Public Libraries and their Management," which contains much valuable information and many useful hints respecting the proper management of these repositories of the productions of the human mind. The importance of well managed free public libraries can hardly be overstated, but in this country, with the exception of the Boston public library, the people reap comparatively little benefit from their existence. We believe that free libraries are as much a necessity of our modern civilization as free baths, drinking fountains or parks. Here is an extract which deserves to be pondered:

"At present our libraries are rather mausoleums than workshops. They are the sepulchres for the learning of the past, instead of being, as they should, the exchanges where the literary capital we have inherited is made the basis for the enlarged activities of the present. While with the growth of popular education the school is attaining the value it should hold in the State, the library, which is the school for men and women, is far from performing this function. It is no more exclusively the duty of a library to keep its treasures stored upon its shelves than it is for a bank to keep its capital stored in its vaults. The value in both cases comes only from their circulation. In fact the analogy between these apparently antagonistic institutions lies deeper than merely in simile, and our libraries could take from our banks many valuable suggestions for bringing their management into greater harmony with the democratic spirit of this nineteenth century, and thus obtaining the influence which they should have upon public opinion."

There is a very readable paper on the late Robert Chambers, by General James G. Wilson, whose father was a friend and correspondent of Mr. Chambers. "Oneidas's story, "A Provence Rose," is its completed. It is somewhat French and Frenchy, but shows a marked improvement in the style and tone of that writer, over her previous efforts. There is another instalment of "Wild Ireland," and "Student Rambles in Prussia" are continued. Edward G. Bourne contributes a paper on "The Settlement of Maryland," in which, among a good deal of irrelevant matter, perhaps written to exhibit the author's learning, some interesting descriptions are given of the earlier history and vicissitudes of that State. There is a little story, called "Grandmother Denial," which will be found exceedingly clever and amusing, especially to young people who have felt the "grand passion." The sketch entitled "Jim

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, July 10, 1871.

The week opened on an easy money market, and borrowers in good standing are supplied liberally at the usual bank rates. There is very little of acceptable paper on the open market, and brokers complain of the scarcity. Private lenders are well supplied with money, and could take a great deal of good paper.

—The paragraph in this column this morning noticing the Northern Central bonds should have read Northern Pacific, as the intelligent reader would have readily perceived. These bonds are steadily growing in the favor of the moneyed men, and we have no doubt will create a good market for them in this city.

—The New York *Herald* in noticing the bank statement says its favorable character is owing to the continued disbursements of coin interest on the public debt, which again served to counterbalance a large decrease in legal tenders. The outward movement of the latter so early in the season is attributed to the withdrawal of balances by country banks, who find it unsatisfactory to employ their money at so low rates of interest as now prevail in this city. There is doubtless a further reason to be found in the sale by out-of-town investors of railway and other stocks to meet the high prices on the Stock Exchange. The deposits reflect almost exactly the payments of the Sub-Treasury, while an increase in loans is attributed to a better disposition on the part of the banks to discount good paper.

—Government bonds were a fraction off, in sympathy with the lower range in the price of gold.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1851	.....	115
U. S. Bonds of 1862	.....	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	.....	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	.....	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	.....	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	.....	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	.....	113½
10-40s	.....	113¼
Gold	.....	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	99¾
Currency Packets, 8	113½

—The Wall street markets seem to be devoid of buoyancy, and most of the speculative railway shares closed at lower prices. The *Herald* says: The Ohio and Mississippi pool, becoming alarmed for the consequences of the heavy decline in the earnings of the road, particularly as their position with reference to the market is so well understood, gave orders to sell, but, finding that a decline of over two per cent. ensued on the offerings of a few thousand shares, were compelled to countermand their orders and substitute orders to buy, in order to prevent a panic after the fashion of Rock Island. The anticipation of a large short interest in the stock was also disappointed, for the price went down by the run, and halted only recovered only when the clique changed the instructions to their brokers.

The *Post*, in noticing the same stock, says: The most noticeable feature has been the pressure to sell Ohio and Mississippi, in which there is a pool who hold, it is said, a majority of the stock, at about the average price of 46. Their plans were disconcerted by the break in Rock Island, and together with the other pools operating for a rise they have been forced to buy stock at the time they expected to have been selling it. The fact that Buffalo controls the stock makes it dangerous to sell it "short."

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 10, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & I.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do. Scrip	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Reading	110¾	111	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Hartlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mich. Cent	.....	130	130	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	109½	109½	109½	109½	109	109½
Illinois Cent	136	.....	136	136	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pitts	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
C. & N. W	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Do. pref	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do. pref	89¾	89¾	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾
Fort W. & Chicago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ft. W. & Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio & Miss	46¾	44¾	46¾	44¾	44	43½
Chic. & Alton	.....	129½	.....	130½	.....	.....
Do. pref	.....	135	.....	135	.....	.....
R. I. & Erie	.....	22¾	.....	22¾	.....	.....
N. J. Central	.....	104½	.....	104½	.....	.....
Canton	.....	78	.....	78	.....	.....
W. U. Tel	.....	80½	.....	80½	.....	.....
Quicksilver	.....	11½	.....	12	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	42	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Adams Ex	.....	90½	.....	83½	.....	.....
Wells, F. & Co	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....
American Ex	.....	58	.....	58	.....	.....
U. S. Ex	.....	32	.....	32	.....	.....
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

Pennsylvania railroad stock closed to-day at 61; market very dull.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $5 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, July 11, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market for crude was fair but not very active owing to a slight difference of opinion among dealers in regard to the true value of the raw material, whilst neither side was disposed to give way. This was the situation yesterday. How long it will continue we have no means of finding out. Below will be found all the information we could ascertain on the subject of oil:

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates for the various deliveries: Spot, 18c; July, 18c; August, 19c; September, 19½c; P. C. O., all year, 19½c; P. C. O., all year, 19½c. Later the following sales were made:

6,000 bbls, 1,000 per month, Venango, 40 to 42 gravity.....$5 00

1,000 bbls Parker's, S. C. O., 30 days.....5 00

2,000 bbls S. C. O., in 40 days after August.....5 00

2,000 bbls S. C. O., all year.....5 12½

REFINED.

The market was somewhat excited. Prices were a shade higher than those current on Saturday. We quote as follows: July 25½c; August 25¼c; September 26½c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls July.....26 c

1,000 bbls August.....26½c

1,000 bbls September.....26½c

Later in the day prices advanced ¼c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels.—Market firm in feeling, but business dull. City made, on spot, delivered, are held at $1 70 with $1 of to bid. Country made barrels $1 55 on spot, delivered.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 5:30 P. M.—July 26c asked; August 26c asked; September 26¼c; October 26¼c; August to December 26c; crude 14¾c.

NEW YORK, July 10, 5:30 P. M.—Market firm; no sales reported. July 26¼@26½c, these prices bid; crude 15c asked.

OIL DISPATCHES BY WESTERN UNION AND PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH LINES failed us to-day, the storm on Sunday having deranged the wires, which, however, were promptly repaired Monday, but the pressure of business was so great that the "oil disputches" were unavoidably crowded out.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
F Connelly	Forsythe Oil Works	90
O C & A V R R	Liberty Oil Works	468
Lockhart, Frew & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	90
J Marshall	Brilliant Oil Works	71
F P Ballentine	Commercial Oil Works	168
J H Barbour	Commercial Oil Works	234
J H Barbour	Forsythe Oil Works	234
J K Barbour	Pehoiba Oil Works	228
Jas Wilson	Eagle Oil Works	150
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	90
Bates & Co	Forsythe Oil Works	228
Wm Stewart	Forsythe Oil Works	90
Thos Hacket	Vesta Oil Works	303
H McKelvey	Eagle Oil Works	80
H McKelvey	Eagle Oil Works	80
P Hutchinson	Penn City Oil Works	288
P Hutchinson	Liberty Oil Works	288
Jas Hackett	H W G Tredaller	90
T P Miller	Pittsburgh Oil Works	40
Duncan & Vandergrift	Commercial Oil Works	234

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	From	Bbls.	From
598	Liberty Oil Works	90	
288	Osmond Oil Works	90	
528	Kiser Oil Works	228	
372	Kiser Oil Works	372	
90	Oil City Oil Works	90	
80	Sunbeam Oil Works	80	
90	John Speer	90	
90		90	
4,291			

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 228 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyon Refining & Storing Co, 288 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Co, 156 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total, 684.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, July 8, 1871.

Braun & Wagner, 225 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

John Irwin & Co, 82 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Co, 342 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

P. M. Reifer, 222 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

P. M. Reifer, 222 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Co, 228 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Ritterman Oil Refining Co, 226 bbls refined, to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 56 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 456 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day, bbls.....3,79

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, July 10, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market opened up this morning with fair prospects of a good week's business. Prices rule about the same as our Saturday's quotations, and all the indications point to a uniform market for the week. The harvest is progressing satisfactorily, and from all points we are assured of a fair average crop of wheat, oats and rye. The corn crop is also pronounced promising. The vegetable and fruit markets are abundantly supplied. We omit extended quotations:

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, July 10, 1871. }

Cattle.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were 15 cars, 9 of which were from Ohio, and the balance from Chicago. In addition to these there were in the neighborhood of 225 head driven in from the surrounding counties, making in all some 520 head on sale this morning. The quality was about the same as is generally offered, being a mixture of common, medium and good, with a sprinkling of really extra stock. The market opened up very dull, and continued so until about nine o'clock, at which time, owing to the influence of slight concessions on the part of sellers, it became more brisk, but not sufficiently so to term it active. The butchers complain of very bad meat markets at present, and when such is the case they always want to purchase at lower prices. To-day they succeeded in getting all the cattle wanted at prices ranging from $5 60 to 5 75 for common to good, while prime to extra were bought at figures from 5 75 to 6¼c. A few were sold for 7c, but they were really choice, and such as is not to be found on the market every day. There were some tail ends left over, but the principal part of the offerings were sold. The market on the whole was about as good as it was expected to be, and we have to note the absence of the growls and dissatisfaction from the drovers always incident to a bad market.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

	Cars.
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	3
S. Keefer, from Chicago	2
S. & J. Shamberg, from Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Milford, O	2
Newdy & Bro., Newark	1
W. C. Mulholland, Newark	1
Johnstil, Orrville	1
Joseph Snively, Orrville	1
R. Settergood, Hanover	1

Cattle Sales.

The following are sales as reported by the various dealers:

Rochchild & Ziegler sold 25 head Washington county steers at prices from 5 to 5¾c.

John Ault sold 26 Truman 20 head cattle from Wayne county, Ohio, averaging 1,095 at 5½c.

Jacob Soheman sold 22 head cattle from Washington county at prices averaging from 5 to 6c, some left over.

E. Katz sold 18 head Washington county steers at prices from 5¼ to 5¾c.

M. Yarmer sold 18 head Washington county steers at prices from 5¼ to 5¾c.

Peter Hartman sold 20 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 10 to $5 75.

M. Kraus sold 34 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $6 25.

Jacob Neudy retailed 22 head prime Ohio cattle at prices ranging from 5 to 6c.

Carr & McAlester sold 37 head Ohio cattle at prices from 4¾ to 6¾c.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, aggregating close to 2,000 head, the majority of which came from Butler and Washington counties. The quality of the offerings was a mixture of all grades, from the very best to the most common. The market was very slow and draggy from the commencement till the close, and prices were a shade lower than last week on the common and medium grades of sheep and lambs, while choice one hundred lb sheep, brought pretty fair prices. The market on the whole was a very hard one for sellers, and a good many were left over unsold. The following are the sales as reported.

John Dunn sold 200 head Westmoreland county lambs at prices ranging from $2 50@4 00.

Isaac Williams had 45 head Beaver county sheep, retailed at $4 50.

Frank Kraus & Keeper had on sale 213 head Washington and Westmoreland county sheep; sold 162 at prices ranging from $1 75@4 10.

Neely & McMilin sold 96 head sheep from Washington county at prices running from $2 25 to 4c.

Wm. Neely sold 45 Armstrong lambs at prices from $2 10@4 00.

P. Bannon sold 54 lambs at prices from $2 25@2 75.

Bannon sold for Principle 85 head sheep from Butler county at prices from $2 50@3 per head.

Stouffer & Co. sold 200 head Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $3@4 for sheep, and from $1 50@3 50 for lambs.

Wm. Hutton sold 94 head Butler sheep and lambs; sheep at $2 @ head; lambs from $1 75 to $3 00.

A. Steakley sold 154 Ripley county sheep and lambs at prices from $2 50 to $4 a head for sheep, and from $1 to $3 for lambs.

Adam Eckert sold 110 lambs and sheep at prices from $2 to $4.

J. McNeese sold 100 head Butler sheep and lambs at prices from $2 to $4 for sheep, and from $1 to $2 25 for lambs.

Jerome Hart sold 90 head Washington county stock at prices from $5 to $6.

Some left over.

PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 11, 1871. }

The following tables will show the official receipts of coal by the slackwater for June, for the past three years. This year's business for June will be found small, an account of the necessary repairs to Lock No. 2 preventing the passage of boats during a large portion of the month; also, the exports of coal by the Ohio for June, for the past three years. The low stage of water also prevented many exports by river, as our table exhibits:

MONONGAHELA COAL TRADE—JUNE RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

	June, 1869.	June, 1870.	June, 1871.
Pool No. 1, bushels	866,000	691,000	244,000
Pool No. 2, bushels	3,639,600	2,488,999	1,432,100
Pool No. 3, bushels	1,964,900	909,000	60,000
Pool No. 4, bushels	513,700	344,399	179,500
Total	6,984,400	4,523,550	1,935,600

It may be proper to remark that the break in the lock at No. 2 prevents the passage of coal. This will account for the small receipts as compared with previous years.

EXPORTS BY RIVER.

	June, 1869.	June, 1870.	June, 1871.
To Cincinnati	2,690,000	635,000	.....
To Louisville	3,828,000	467,000	.....
To New Orleans	1,018,000	.....	.....
Total	6,518,000	1,102,000	.....

EXPORTS OF COAL BY RIVER FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS FROM JANUARY TO JULY.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	1,775,000	4,723,000	5,804,000
February	3,970,000	4,189,000	6,857,000
March	6,029,000	4,834,000	11,420,000
April	4,670,000	4,921,000	5,748,000
May	2,900,000	6,767,000	8,267,000
June	6,924,000	1,102,000	.....
Total	26,928,000	29,297,000	38,096,000

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON,

July 8.—The wool market is rather more quiet than last reported, and transactions during the past week have been on a smaller scale. But this is partly owing to the interruption of business caused by the observance of our national holiday. Moreover, manufacturers are just now receiving large quantities of new wool directly from the country, and hence are able temporarily to keep out of the market.

But prices continue very firm, and have reached a point where manufacturers hardly see their way clear to operate without great loss, and they will they continue to run on old wool, purchased at a moderate cost, there was no hesitation. But now that the cheap wool is all worked up, and they are brought face to face with the problem whether the prospects of the goods in market will warrant them in buying the high prices now asked for the raw material, it is no wonder that they are inclined to pause a little and wait for developments.

But holders do not care to press sales, in view of the relatively high prices ruling in the country, and the certainty that their stocks cannot be replaced except at a material advance on rates now current in the Eastern markets. In fact, the supply of the desirable wool in the West has already passed into second hands, and the holding figures will rule for the same qualities command in Boston, New York or Philadelphia. It can only be obtained by actual purchase, for those speculative holders unwilling to fuse to consign, and what little commission wool is now in the hands of our Eastern merchants is limited to certainly above the views of the market.

The receipts of domestic wool at this point are not very liberal, and the movement so far some time to come. But they are mostly on account of dealers and manufacturers, whose agents bought freely early in the season, but have to wait for their wool from the field. There is at length a fair selection of fleece wools in Boston, but pulled is scarce and likely to continue so for some time to come. In fact, the supply of this latter description is likely to be small all through the year to come, since if present wool prices are sustained, but very few sheep will be retained.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 8.—The activity and upward movement recorded for the past three weeks has somewhat abated. Supplies by railroad have been coming in quite freely, in fact largely in excess of the corresponding period last year, yet they have been absorbed as fast as they have arrived, at very full figures. A considerable portion comes consigned direct to the manufacturers. Sellers are very confident of maintaining present prices, but buyers operate less freely. Tub has advanced 2@3 cents. The reports from the West indicate a very confident feeling, and the only speculative movements at figures relatively above those current on the seaboard.

The market for woolen goods is unsettled, with prices of all styles higher and tending up. Manufacturers will be required to obtain a further material advance in order to place their products on a level with the raw material. Goods now being made up cannot be sold at current rates except at a loss. Clothing and dealers who have already laid in stocks can hardly fail to realize a good profit. Buyers can only now be placed either at value on delivery, or an average advance of at least fifteen per cent. on rates lately current. The producing West is in a strong position for enforcing its reasonable demands, since old stocks are very thoroughly cleared out, and their fall products must come upon an unusually bare market. Many staple lines are sold ahead, and the demand is likely to be active all through the coming season. Some holders, in view of the upward tendency, are not offering their stocks or naming prices, while those dealers who have been taking stock during the past week have marked up their figures.

The sales comprise—

500,000 lbs Ohio fleece, all grades, part at 59 @63 c and part on secret terms.

20,000 lbs Ohio ¼ and ⅜ blood	61 @63	c
2,000 lbs Ohio ½ blood	60	c
5,000 lbs Ohio XX	62	c
5,000 lbs Ohio X	60	c
5,000 lbs ohio choice	63	c
3,000 lbs Ohio medium	62	c
2,000 lbs Colorado washed	50	c
2,000 lbs pulled merino	52 @53	c
1,000 lbs pulled lambs	55	c
3,000 lbs California black	49 @45	c
5,000 lbs tub, Pennsylvania	65	c
1,200 lbs tub, Pennsylvania	67	c
5,000 lbs tub, Indiana	64	c
2,500 lbs tub, Indiana	67½c	
2,000 lbs tub, Indiana	66	c
1,000 lbs delaine	65	c

—Price Current.

Gloucester Fish Market.

Saturday Morning Bulletin.

Georges codfish in fair demand, with sales the present week at $4 50@4 62½ ₩ qtl. Market firm. Bank $4 12½@4 25. Mackerel—New Shore in very light receipt; sales of large No. 3s at $18 ₩ bbl. New dium 3s $5 25@5 50. No transactions in Bay. Fresh Halibut—sales of Georges at $4 50 ₩ cwt. Bank $3 50 @4 00. Smoked do $5@5 50 ₩ lb. Oil—Cod 56c ₩ gallon.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

The Crops.

The crop reports for May and June show a decrease in the yield of wheat in some places, but the aggregate yield covers all. The peach crop in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Southern States is larger than last year. The apple and pear crops are poor. Corn and sugar promises well.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@112¾.

NEW YORK, July 10—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull and weak at 112¾@112¾. Lower prices are expected, as the large amounts of foreign and other securities going abroad must furnish all the exchange needed for some time to come. 1 and 2 per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearings $2,000,000.

MONEY

Easy at 3 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds have been intensely dull and transactions extremely limited. There has been no special change in quotations.

Coupons, 1881	115	6-20s, 1867	111¾
5-20s, 1862	113¾	5-20s, 1865	112¾
5-20s, 1864	113	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	114½
5-20s, 1865, new	112		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and steady.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	65½
Tennessee, old	71¾	Virginias, new	65½
Tennessee, new	71¾	North Carolinas, new	29
Virginia, new	62		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened weak and prices declined through almost the entire list, Lake Shore and Ohio being the worst. The chief feature of the street was the announcement by the Rock Island Company that after thirty days they will issue 20,000 shares of the new stock, to be used in equipping and operating the Chicago and Western Road and to extend the Washington branch of this company's road to Steamer, Iowa. The Rock Island stock did not decline much on this announcement, as had been anticipated. The impression here is that the Southwestern road will be of great benefit to the Rock Island Company. Pacific Mail has been strong. Wells Fargo Express advanced 2½ per cent. from Saturday's prices. Western Union, Hannibal and St. Joe sold down to 50c. The market closed dull, with a slight recovery in prices from the lowest of the day. The "bulls" say this evening that the cliques allowed the "bears" to sell the market down in order to create a large short interest. W. U. Telegraph.....50¾ | Quicksilver.....12 | Pacific Mail.....43½ | N. J. Central.....104½ | Hannibal & St. Jo.....13 | St. Paul.....29 | Preferred.....80¾ | Fort Wayne.....100 | Adams Express.....80 | Wells-Fargo Express.....50 | Merchants' Union.....81 | Ameri'n Express.....58 | Terre Haute.....26 | Preferred.....45 | Chicago and Alton.....129½ | Preferred.....135 | Illinois Central.....136 | Ohio and Mississippi.....43½ | Erie.....27¾ | Cleve., Col. and Cin.....80½ | Cleve. and Pittsburgh.....118¾ | Burlington and Quincy.....132 | Lake Shore.....109¾ | Illinois Central.....136 | Chicago and Rock Island.....107½ | Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne.....133 | Central Pacific Bonds.....90¾ | Union Pacific Bonds.....88¾ | Northwestern Pref'd.....90¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1871.

FLOUR—Nominal.

WHEAT—Nov spring quiet; closed ½c lower at $1 20@1 21 cash; this afternoon dull at $1 19¾.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet and ½@¾c lower; closed at 52 @52½c; this afternoon dull at 52c.

OATS—No. 2 firm at 46c.

RYE—No 2 steady and firm at 67@68c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominal at 88c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and stronger; mess pork $14 62@ 14 75. Lard 10¾c. Bulk meats advanced; salted shoulders 6½c. Short clear nominal.

WHISKY—Active at 4 00@4 05.

CATTLE—Quiet and 25@50c lower.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middlings 21½c. Flour dull and strongly in buyer's favor. Sales 15,000 bbls. Wheat 1@2c lower. Sales 68,000 bush. Corn opened 2@3c lower, but closed firm at 1@2c above yesterday's prices. Sales 85,000 bush. Beef quiet. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Freights dull.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 20½c. Flour steady; family $6 50@6 75. Wheat, No. 2 spring, red $1 20@1 25; old No 1 red winter $1 35. Corn dull and drooping at 50@50½c. Oats dull and lower at 39½c. Rye steady; mixed 59@60c. Barley dull and unsettled; sales spring at 64@65c; new at 70@75c. Provisions dull and active; pork $13 50@13 62½. Sugar firm. New Orleans to-day: Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8@8½c; prime to choice 9@9½c. Molasses dull; fair to prime 50@55c. Rice steady. Coffee firm; fair to prime Rio 15@15½c. Whisky firm at 90c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs firm at 15c. Hay quiet and steady; prime to choice timothy $18@20. Hops quiet and steady. Bulk meats, but sales light; pork held at $13 75. Bulk shoulders 6½c. Short clear 9½c. Lard quiet and heavy; shoulders at 9½c; bacon side held at 9¾@10c nominal. Whisky steady at 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat firm; old No 1 red winter $1 4½; new $1 25. Corn in higher; high mixed 62c. Oats steady at 40c. Barley quiet; tolerable firm at 95 @c; refined held at 24c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—Tobacco active, firm and unchanged; sales 97 hhds. Cotton quiet; middling 20½c. Flour a shade firmer and in fair request. Wheat firmer; No 2 red $1 30. Corn firmer at 50c. Oats firmer at 42c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $16 00. Bacon firmer; clear sides 9½c. Lard 10½c. Whisky packed. Lard held at 10½@11c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No 1 white Wabash $1 45; No 2 do $1 40; No 1 white Michigan $1 40; No 2 do $1 35; No 1 amber Michigan $1 37½; No 1 red $1 32; No 2 do $1 30@ $1 31; No 2 do $1 31. No 1 white Illinois $1 40; No 2 do $1 35; No 1 red $1 32. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 52c; mixed 50c; yellow 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1 50c; No 2 49c; Michigan 46c. Freights firmer.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Flour dull; western family extra $6 75@7; Ohio and Indiana do $6 75@7 25; Minnesota do $7 25@7 50; Pennsylvania do $7 25@7 50; Minnesota extra $6 50@6 75; Ohio and Indiana do $6 75@7; Pennsylvania do $7 25@7 50. Rye flour $5 12½@5 25. Corn meal quiet; Brandywine $3 75@3 87½. Wheat dull; red $1 25@1 30; amber $1 30@1 35. Rye dull at 70c. Corn dull; yellow 54@55c; mixed 52@53c. Oats dull at 40@42c. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky dull at 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; good to prime $1 40@1 55. Corn dull and drooping; mixed western 70@71c; white southern 72@73c; yellow 72@73c. Oats quiet at 48@50. Rye nominal at 80c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c@90½c. Lard 10@10½c. Whisky firm at 90c@90½c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Beef cattle dull; an inactive demand; sales 3,200 at 5@7½c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6½@7½c for fair to good, and 4@6c for common; receipts 4,000; sales 1,200 at 4@6½c. Hogs dull; sales 2,300 at 6½@6¾c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Sugar firm; common 9½c; prime 10@10½c. Molasses dull; prime 50c; refining 50@52c. Coffee firm at 17@18½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Cotton strong; sales 2,200 bales; good ordinary, 16½@17½c; low middling, 19@19½c; middling, 20½@20¾c. Receipts—99 bales; exports to New York, 4,666 bales; stock, 57,284 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Cotton quiet at 20½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 10.—Cotton firm at 20c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 18c.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

July 8.—The market for pig iron is quiet, and sales are moderate for the season, though the time is near at hand when the foundries and hardware factories must come in for increased supplies to meet the fall demand for products.

But holders are not pressing sales in advance of the necessities of consumers. Scotch iron is in fair supply; but prices have advanced 1a.6a. 6d. per ton in the English markets. Gold is also higher, hence importers are holding their stocks with greater tenacity, and lots to arrive are not offered on quite so favorable terms as last week.

American iron is better demand and firm, but transactions are restricted by the paucity of stocks both here and in New York. Most of the blast furnaces are sold ahead of production, and the balance of the season will be mostly occupied in filling orders already booked.

Manufactured iron of all leading descriptions is in moderate demand; but, with the exception of nails, prices are without quotable change.

Scotch pig is in fair demand and firmer, with sales of Ienefyr brand's No. 1, in small lots, at a range of $32 50@34 00 ₩ ton, including Gartsherrie at $35 00@35 50, and Coltness at $35 50@36 00. American is scarce and firm, with sales of 100 tons Lehigh at $30 50@31 00 ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $26 00@26 50, and good brands No. 1 at $32 50@ 33 00. Charcoal pig is selling at $45 00@55 00 ₩ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is quiet, and prices for all sizes are without change.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 8.—Pig iron continues in good request, and Foundry is in small supply. Sales of 500 tons No. 1 Foundry at $35 00 ton; No. 2 at $32 50@33 00; 500 tons Lehigh is mottled and white at $28 50, f. o. b.

Manufactured Iron—Bar will not bring over $75. Scotch Pig is worth $32@33 per ton.

Boilers are dull.

Nails are taken at $4 75 per keg.

Anchors and chains sell as wanted at 7½c for the former, and 5¼c for the latter.—*Price Current.*

In pig iron there is more doing. Sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 Foundry at $35; 500 tons No. 2 at $33, and Gray Forge at $32 25 per ton. Bar is worth $75, and Scotch pig $32@32 50 per ton. Nails sell at $4 75 per keg.—*North American.*

MONTHLY EXPORTS.

The following are the exports of oil from Philadelphia for June, 1871:

	Gallons.	Value.
HULL.		
Petroleum, refined	59,902	$ 16,999
STOCKHOLM.		
Petroleum, refined	96,088	24,494
BILBOA.		
Petroleum, refined	79,651	20,542
ELSINORE.		
Petroleum, refined	463,267	117,493
HAMBURG.		
Petroleum, refined	1,999,443	501,635
BREMEN.		
Petroleum, refined	1,310,704	277,587
ANTWERP.		
Petroleum, refined	1,178,299	301,389
CORK.		
Petroleum, refined	93,448	24,830
QUEENSTOWN.		
Petroleum, refined	441,687	111,157
GIBRALTAR.		
Petroleum, refined	269,696	70,208
MARSEILLES.		
Petroleum, crude	128,530	22,497
Petroleum, refined	176,618	52,598
BRISTOL.		
Petroleum, refined	172,478	43,951
CRONSTADT.		
Petroleum, refined	181,560	45,390
KONIGSBERG.		
Petroleum, refined	97,448	24,599
HAVRE.		
Petroleum, refined	151,310	26,541
ROTTERDAM.		
Petroleum, refined	198,932	50,199

New York Register.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Scotia	July 12	Liverpool.
Indian	July 12	Glasgow.
Wyoming	July 12	Liverpool.
Iona	July 12	Glasgow.
Lafayette	July 15	Glasgow.
Brittania	July 15	France.
Algeria	July 15	Glasgow.
V

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Thiers Advises the Pope Not to Come to France—The Legitimists and Orleanists—Switzerland Partially Reimbursed.

PARIS, July 10.—Thiers, hearing that the Pope intended to seek the hospitality of France, has addressed a letter to the Holy Father assuring him of a fitting welcome, but strongly dissuading him from the project. Such a proceeding, he says, would offend Italy and irritate the difficulties in France, where it would be impossible to grant his Holiness privileges suitable to his exalted position. Thiers promises the friendly offices of France as mediator between the Italian government and the Holy See, with the view of the restoration of conciliatory relations between the Kingdom and the head of the Church.

The *Gazette de France* denies that the manifesto of Count De Chambord has caused a rupture between the Legitimists and Orleanists.

The French Government has paid to Switzerland two million francs as partial reimbursement for expenses incurred in the maintenance of French soldiers who took refuge on her soil. Switzerland restores to France the greater portion of the war material brought across the frontier by the French army.

The Welsh Miners' Strike.

LONDON, July 10.—The miners of Lancashire have pledged their assistance to the strikers in South Wales.

Burke, the released Fenian convict, has arrived at Cork.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1871.

BOUTWELL TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

It is stated that Secretary Boutwell will visit President Grant at Long Branch to-morrow.

BEER STAMPS IN GREAT DEMAND.

The Books at the Internal Revenue Office show that orders for larger beer stamps now average forty thousand per day, nearly four times as great as the orders received at the corresponding time last year.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Contemplate adjourning this week until fall, in order that they may in the meantime give full consideration to the business with which they are entrusted

UNITED STATES ARBITRATOR.

An authenticated report prevails that Richard H. Dana will be tendered the office of the United States Arbitrator, to meet with others at Geneva under the Treaty of Washington. It is certain that his name has been favorably mentioned in that connection, and that the President will soon formally make a selection.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Thomas Neville as United States Attorney for Nebraska.

SHERMAN

Left Washington to-day. He will be in New York for several days, and not return to Washington during the summer unless business requires his presence here.

RULING REVERSED.

The Secretary of the Interior decides, in the matter of the application of the Probate Judge of Jefferson county, Montana, to enter certain lands as a town site for Springville, that a town with a less population than one hundred can enter public lands under the act of March 2, 1867, thus reversing the ruling of the late Commissioner of the General Land Office in this and similar cases.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE NEW LOAN.

The report that the new Government loan has been withdrawn from the mark et is credited here in well informed quarters, from the fact that it is believed a proposition is about being consummated looking to the absorption of the whole of the $500,000,000 5-20 loan of 1862.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works of the District has wisely commenced preliminary work to abate the four million improvement bill, passed last Saturday by the Legislature, and approved to-day by the Governor. It has appointed an advisory commission of eminent engineers to act in preparing detailed plans for the proposed improvements, and in the prosecution of the work. The advisory board consists of General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, and Col. E. Babcock, Engineer Corps, United States Army, and Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. Gunsmith of New York, engineer in charge of the Central Park. The action of the Board in this respect meets with the approval of all the parties here. As some of the features of the bill were modified before its final passage, many property holders who were opposed are now in favor of it, and the prospect of obtaining money is favorable.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments have been made: Assistant Assessors—George W. Fitzroy, First District of Indiana; George E. Bullock, Third District of Indiana; S. D. Thorp, Storekeeper, First District of Missouri.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses from Georgia were examined by the Ku-Klux Committee to-day. The first C. D. Forsyth, Solicitor from the Atlanta circuit, who testified that he had convicted three men, who in disguise had robbed persons on the highway. It was sometimes with difficulty that he could convict defendants, owing to the public sentiment and fear on the part of the jury. He believed there was no Ku-Klux organization, but could not tell their designs and purposes further than had been shown by their acts. One man whom he had convicted confessed. He was a member of the association, having the signs and pass words, and that his name under obligations to conceal it was M. Shubley, Postmaster of Rome, Ga., a native of Pennsylvania and resident in the South twenty-three years ago, through the hills and mountains for a railroad entrance. J. Hodder, president of the old company, arrived to-day, and reports arrangements completed with Northern capitalists, and contracts entered into for the immediate commencement of the work. Many of those interested are said to be John C. Fremont and Gen. Mouiton, of New York. About two-fifths of the work to the tunnel alone and the balance in open cut. O'Baldwin and Kelley gave a sparring exhibition here to-night to a large crowd.

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CHANGE IN OFFICERS.

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CRESTLINE, O.

Severe Storm Sunday Evening—Several Buildings Struck by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., July 10, 1871.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season here. A severe storm from the northwest passed over the town about 7 P. M. Considerable rain fell, accompanied by the most terrific lightning, which struck the east side of the primary school house on Scott street, passing down the chimney, upsetting the stove, but doing little damage to the building. The German Lutheran Church, on Main street, was struck, but the lightning-rods saved it from any serious damage. Mr. Benjamin Eaton, who resides opposite the church, had his little daughter in his arms at the time, and both were severely stunned, the little girl remaining unconscious for several minutes. The wife of Mr. Samuel Zink, who also resides near the Church, while standing on their porch with her hand resting on the tin spouting of the house, had her arm paralyzed, but recovered its use during the evening. The steam grist mill of John Newman, on Church street, near the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad track, was also struck, the lightning passing down the iron smoke stack, doing but little damage.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dwelling House Destroyed by Incendiary Fire—Sparring Match.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 10, 1871.

Milton Webber's dwelling house was destroyed by fire early this morning. The little of the contents were saved. Loss about one thousand dollars; insurance three hundred. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is supposed to be incendiary.

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THE ONARGA FIEND.

The Hellish Murder of His Son.

Horrible Details of the Unnatural Crime.

[From the Peoria (Illinois) Review, July 6.]

A few days ago we gave a brief statement of a brutal murder near Onarga, in this State, in which a father killed his own son. The prominent actor in this dreadful tragedy was named Martin Mera, an Irishman by birth, about forty-four years of age, five feet eight inches in height, thick set and muscular, with a forbidding countenance, a restless, impatient eye, and a deep, guttural voice. He owned a place containing eighty acres, about two and a half miles from Onarga, in Iroquois county. His house shows a considerable degree of refinement, and the number of books and papers indicated that its owner was a person of considerable intelligence. He was known among his agents as honest, a prompt paymaster and a hard working man. But he had a dreadful temper, and when under its influence would whip his horses unmercifully, cut out the eyes of his hogs, and indulge in other acts of cruelty and fiendish passion. His family consisted of his wife, an intelligent lady, aged about forty, six children, the eldest fourteen years and the youngest about twenty days. The oldest boy was named Martin, and he was eleven years of age.

On the 16th of June Mera came to Gilman and posted two written notices stating that his boy had run away from home, and offering a reward for his return. He stated jocosely that he could tell about why the lad should leave, as he had always treated him well. A few days after some of the neighbors began to suspect that something was wrong, and on the 30th Messrs. McCourtie and G. R. Winters, of Onarga, and others, drove out to the residence of Mera's house. On their way they stopped at a school where Mera's oldest daughter was attending, and questioned her. On promising to protect her she said her father had beaten her brother, and after having him half put him to death by choking, had never seen him since, but believed he was dead.

Armed with these facts the party arrested Mera. He was perfectly calm, and insisted that his boy had run away.

He was released and eight men watched the house in hopes that he would visit the grave and give them a clue to the body, but he did not. The next day he was taken to Onarga on a warrant for murder and a large party went out to look for the body of the murdered boy. The search was continued all day without success, but finally, late in the afternoon, Mr. John Barnes, of Gilman, found near the hedge south of the house a piece of clay subsoil that had been cut out with a spade. A stick was forced into the ground about three feet, and on being drawn out it smelled of decayed matter. The ground was removed and the body of the boy Martin was found buried our feet eight inches deep. He was enveloped in a sheet neatly pinned about the body, and he had on his shirt, pants and can, the latter pulled over his eyes. The body was very much decomposed, but the feet gave evidence of being burnt.

The news quickly spread, and McCourtie went to town to see Mera. On his appearing he proceeded to the crowd: "If I've killed the boy, why don't they find the body?"

McCourtie responded: "Martin, they have found the body, and you must submit to these handcuffs."

"Where did you find him, Mac?"

"Close by the hedge in the garden."

"How can you ask for mercy, never having shown it while your boy plead for it? No, sir, do not ask me for mercy."

"I did, Mac., I did whip him to death," said Mera.

The excitement in Onarga was intense, and a large crowd gathered expressing the determination to lynch the prisoner. During this time Mera seemed perfectly cool, and even expressed regret that he did not do the work more thoroughly. He was finally put in a wagon and removed to Watseka, the county seat, where he was arraigned before the court last Saturday. On Sunday the Coroner impannelled a jury and held an inquest. The facts of finding the body were given as above.

The testimony of the boy's mother and sister we copy from the Gilman *Star*:

Mary Mera, the wife and mother, appeared in court with a settled look of despair. She was, notwithstanding a bursting heart, told the tale of horror calmly: "I live two and a half miles from Onarga; Martin Mera is my husband; we have been married 16 years; Martin treated his children kindly at times; has not whipped much lately; he whipped our boy, Martin, on Tuesday night; saw him last Tuesday; he whipped him very hard; I did not see him; my babe was born on the 19th; I had not seen blows, but heard the child's cries; they were in the kitchen; I was in my bedroom; this part is between the two; I heard Martin say, 'Yes, sir! Yes, sir! No, sir!' the whipping continued some time; my husband would ask Martin if he had used enough; he did not scream; I do not know what time the child went to bed; Mera got up between 4 and 5; I was under the influence of liquor; I did not hear the child awaken until breakfast was over; did not sleep during the night much; the children were all there when he whipped him; I told her I did not want breakfast; I told her I did not want breakfast; did not hear any disturbance; about 10 o'clock the child called for water; I got it and carried it up; 'he would whip the life out of him;' two or three times he would say this, and brother would plead with father: 'Please, father, don't whip any more—oh! don't whip me any more;' he was a good boy, and I liked him; brother went to bed about 9 o'clock; he said he did not know why father had whipped him so; he never told stories only when father made him; father would ask me if I did not own up that he had done so and so he would whip him, and to avoid it brother would own to things he never did; on Wednesday I got up and had breakfast ready; father rose when breakfast was ready and called brother down; he told me that he went back to bed again; father made him get up and go out and feed the stock, and when he came back father whipped him and sent him to the field; he went for him and brought him in; made him take off his clothing and then commenced whipping him; he then picked him up and laid him on the stove; the stove was hot enough to heat an iron; he was naked; father put him on the stove twice, brother pleading all the while, "Father, don't burn me, don't burn me;" he screamed very loud, but I put my head stuck to the stove; his skin came off from his back and his face and hands; I was sitting by the door; I opened the door, and father immediately shut it; while brother was pleading, father said he would burn him until he screamed; he said he would not, he very hard, and has said he would punish me until I could not stand up; I have a mark on my arm where he struck me last, December, with a heavy whip; it cut through the flesh, and was sore two weeks; I have been afraid of him before; father struck and blacken her face; saw him strike her a number of times; don't know how many; mother told me always to do what father liked, and we always tried; he whipped brother a number of times with the butt end of a hoe; he struck the child's head with him down three or four times; the flesh from his back and feet stuck to the stove; he whipped him afterward; I never saw so hard a whipping since he went into the bed-room; I did tell a lady that I never expected to see my brother again; that he had not run away, because he could not; I was afraid to tell her because father had whipped me very hard, and I was afraid of him; mother was going to tell one time; I do not know what the trouble was; she shows marks where father whipped her; he took brother in his arms and put him on the stove and held him two or three minutes."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1871.

MEETING OF THE U. S. LAW ASSOCIATION.

The directors of the United States Law Association held their annual meeting to-day in this city, at the principal office of the Association, No. 137 Broadway. Messrs. Gazzam and Shriver, of Pennsylvania; Slocum, of Massachusettts; Colby, of Missouri; Keene, of Maryland, and many other prominent lawyers from different States were present. A large amount of important business was transacted.

JOURNALISTIC.

Barclay Gallagher, late of the *Tribune*, has become proprietor of the *Sunday Free Press*.

PEORA COUPLE SERIOUSLY ILL.

It is stated that Peter Cooper has recently been seriously ill, and that he has gone from the city to remain till autumn.

THE Sabbath School connected with the Second United Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, hold their annual picnic to-day at McKinney's grove. The teachers and scholars will assemble at the church at eight o'clock to-day, and from there will proceed to the grove.

DANIEL LARNED and Daniel Leonard, employed at Ithbridge's glass house, got into a quarrel yesterday which terminated in a fight. The former struck the latter in the face with his hand, whereupon Leonard struck Larned on the breast with a ball of hot glass, which he was working, burning him severely. Information was made before Alderman Straub, by Larned, charging Leonard with assault and battery, and he was held to bail for his appearance at court.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters—July 10.

Goodman, S.; New York..... 2
Gumbert, Wm.; Alma, Wis..... 2
Stewart, Mrs. S. B.; South Wheeling, W. Va..... 3

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, July 10, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Amount of Precipitation.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.78	.....	72	8	N. E.	11	000	B
Cairo, Ill.....	29.87	.....	78	0	E.	0	0	B
Chicago, Ill.....	29.80	.....	69	2	E.	4	00	B
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	29.85	.....	76	0	E.	4	0	A
Cleveland, O.....	29.85	.....	70	0	N. E.	1	005	F
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	29.90	.....	71	0	N.	1	0	A
Detroit, Mich.....	29.80	.....	71	2	N.	5	12	B
Memphis, Tenn.....	29.91	.....	83	1	S.	0	0	A
Nashville, Tenn.....	29.96	.....	75	2	S.	0	0	A
New Orleans, La.....	30.01	.....	82	0	S.	0	00	B
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	29.80	.....	73	1	E.	0	0	A
St. Louis, Mo.....	29.79	.....	77	0	N. W.	1	00	B
St. Paul.....	29.75	.....	60	1	S.	5	12	B

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant; brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

(Signed) H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The Allegheny River Plan Adopted.

Commission to be Elected to Build the Works.

Selling of Goods by Sample—The Late Excursion—Reports of the Various Departments of Our City Government—The Establishment of an Infirmary for the City—Obstruction of Try Street by the Pennsylvania Railroad—Invitation to go to Baltimore Accepted—Resignation of Councilman Booth, etc., etc.

City Councils met in semi-monthly session yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President Gross occupied the chair and a quorum of the members were in their seats. The reading of the previous meetings were read and approved, after which the usual number of petitions for gas, water, etc., were presented and referred to the appropriate Committees. The business of any importance was as follows:

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

Petition for a sewer on Market street; Street Committee. Petition for a sewer on Penn street; also ordinance authorizing Pittsburgh Cast Steel Works to erect iron clad. Passed under suspension of the rules. Petition for relief from taxes, on account of consequence of damages by grade of High Street; Finance Committee, with power to act. Petition for the remains on Bluff street. Referred. Petition for the construction of railroad track on sidewalk on south side of Liberty, at Zoar works. Referred. Remonstrance against opening of Sylvan street. Referred. Also, petition and ordinance for grading Crate street from Fifth to Center avenue. Petition presented and ordinance passed. Petition for opening Johnson street, Fifteenth ward. Also, petition for the grading, paving and curbing of Denny street. Referred. Ordinance authorizing the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway to lay their tracks on Forty-third street; referred. Petition for gas lamp at Station street and Spankstown avenue; referred. Petition for the grading and paving of Shady Lane from Penn avenue to Meadow; referred. Petition and ordinance added. Petition for the opening of Walnut street, Fourteenth ward, from Mass street to Hazlett's alley. Also, petition for the erection of a bridge on the line of said street over Cunlett's Run; Street Committee. Communication from the city to subscribe for a certain number of the maps of the city now in preparation. Survey Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Controller presented a report setting forth that the bill of C. W. Lewis for $411 for grading and paving Penn avenue, which he had referred to the Finance Committee, had been examined and found correct, and the Committee recommended that it be passed.

The following resolution accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the Controller be directed to issue a warrant for $13 56 in payment of election expenses in the Seventeenth ward, and charge the same to the appropriation.

The report was accepted and adopted, the accompanying resolution adopted, and a warrant ordered for the bill of Mrs. Lewis.

UNFINISHED COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Common Council asked a committee of conference in relation to the ordinance for the purchase of the East End gas Company for the furnishment of gas in the new districts. Select Council acquiesced, and appointed Messrs. Edwards and Allen, Bim. Costs in Forty-eighth street sewer referred to Finance Committee. Ordinance passed finally, authorizing the action of Select Council authorizing the stationing of police in the Twenty-third ward. "provided the Commissioners of Allegheny county will pay the force." They wanted the last clause omitted. Select Council refused to concur in the action of the Common Council. Select Council receded and concurred in the passage of the ordinance in relation to the Fifth ward police force. Ordinance authorizing Hazelwood avenue, from Monongahela river to Second street, passed finally. Report of the opening of Cedar street; resolution for committee of conference to relate the city assessments; petition for opening Johnson street, Fifteenth ward, referred. Petition for correcting viewers; ordinance opening Bedford avenue from Erin street to Webster avenue, correct. Ordinance passed finally. Ordinance for the change of Wide alley to Jefferson street, laid over; grading, paving and curbing of Union alley from Union street to Mary street; ordinance opening said street; ordinance opening Mary street; grading, paving and curbing of Union alley. Petition for relief; report; ordinance changing the grade of Penn avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; ordinance adopted; change of grade of Penn avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, approved; grade of Liberty street, concurred in. Grade of Ella street, laid over.

UNFINISHED SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The ordinance authorizing the acceptance of a deed from Dr. Kitty Rosp, for one acre of ground at Ellsworth and Center avenues, for a reservoir, for market purposes, adopted in Common Council, and laid over in Select Council at the last meeting was called up by Mr. Aiken, and after being amended by Mr. Aiken, so as not to make it obligatory upon Councils to build thereon a market house, was passed, and sent back to Common Council. Report of the Committee on Fire Department relative to the purchase of two steamers, which was laid over at last meeting, was accepted and ordinance postponed indefinitely. Ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Rose alley, from Second street, to Second alley, passed finally. Report; ordinance changing the grade of Penn avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; ordinance adopted; change of grade of Penn avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, approved; grade of Liberty street, concurred in. Grade of Ella street, laid over.

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